FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 098 *18 May 1984*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Decision on New Missile Buildup in GDR Justified BB 1
[Nittmann in Bratislava PRAVDA 16 May]
MX Missile Attacked as First-Strike Weapon BB 2
[Dost, East Berlin]
Incidents Expose Unilateral Inspection Demands BB 2
[Soldat, Prague Television]

BULGARIA

Lazar, Filipov End Talks, Sign Protocol C 1
Zhivkov, Iglesias Confirm Party Solidarity C 1
FRG Group Attends Meeting on Economic Relations C 2
Kubadinski-Led Delegation Returns From Athens C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 16 May]
British TU Association Asks for Antonov Release C 3
U.S. Businessmen End 3 Days of Economic Talks C 3
Bozhinov, USSR Deputy Minister on Atomic Energy C 3
Formerly Disgraced BCP Official Praised C 4
[Khristov in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 15 May]
Trade Unions' Essential Role in Socialist System C 5
[Markov in TRUD 16 May]
Local Production of Lubricating Oils on Rise C 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 May]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Romanov, Entourage Visit Engineering Plant D 1
Romanov's Speech at Prague Compressor Plant D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 16 May]
Chnoupek Meets With Tanzanian Vice President D 3
Friendly Talks [Bratislava PRAVDA 16 May] D 3
CPCZ's Varga Meets Ba'th Party Member in Syria D 4
[cross-reference]
Bahyl-Led Engineering Delegation to Syria D 4
[cross-reference]
CPCZ Greets Maltese Communist Party Congress D 4
CPCZ Commission Recommends Economic Improvement D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 10 May]
Dissident Havel's Speech on Politics, Conscience D 4
[Paris LE MONDE 15 May]
Dissident Reportedly Faces Sentencing 23 May D 8
[AFP]
Enterprise Director Dismissed, Expelled From CPCZ D 8
[Pergl in RUDE PRAVO 11 May]
Party Committee Chairmen Meet in Prague 17 May D 9
CPCZ Political-Organization Seminar 11-12 May D 10
Main Report Delivered by Beno D 10
[Pergl in RUDE PRAVO 12 May]

Conference Ends ["PER" in RUDE PRAVO 14 May] D 13
Lenart Speech at Slovak Women's Congress 12 May D 14
[Bratislava PRAVDA 14 May]
International Conference of CP Editors Opens D 19
[RUDE PRAVO 15 May]
Beno Addresses Conference D 20
Internationalist Consciousness Supported D 20
[Zvara in Bratislava PRAVDA 15 May]
Briefs: Indra in Gottwaldov; Prosecution Officials D 25
Conference

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker, Argentine CP Leader Discuss Relations E 1
Olympics Official Respects NOC's Decision E 2
FRG Organs Obstruct Traffic Crossing Border E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 May]
Solomentsev Leads Delegation in Cottbus Visit E 3
Talks With Honecker E 3
Receives Award E 4
XINHUA Group Meets Schabowski; Signs Agreement E 5
Kersten Signs Cooperation Protocol With PRC E 5

HUNGARY

Action Against Violations of Olympic Ideal F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG]
Aczel, USSR's Demichev View Parties' Tasks F 1
Pullai, Soviet Minister Hold Talks on Railway F 2
Cuban Justice Minister Welcomed by Markoja F 2
Lazar Returns From Bulgaria, Communique Issued F 2
Austrian TU Delegation Visits 15-16 May F 2
New Police Unit To Combat Consumer Fraud F 2

POLAND

Media Coverage of Olympic Games Nonparticipation G 1
'Text' of NOC Statement G 1
U.S. Policy Fans Tension G 2
Anti-PPR Moves Force Decision G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU]
NOC Chairman's Comments G 3
No Rival Games Planned G 4
Youth 'Olympics' Support USSR Withdrawal G 5
["A" in SZTANDAR MLODYCH 15 May]
Kuwaiti Official Ar-Rashid Visits Warsaw G 6
Makes Arrival Statement G 6
Exchanges Views With Olszowski G 6
Jablonski Arrives in Rome, Marks War Anniversary G 7
Speaks at Ceremony G 7
Pope Receives Glemp, Others G 7
Italian Reportage [cross-reference] G 7
Dam's Speech: Election Propaganda or Poor Policy G 7
[Lobman in TRYBUNA LUDU 15 May]
Foreign Trade Official Examines Debt, Repayment G 9
[RZECZPOSPOLITA]

Government Presidium Views Farming, Food, Energy G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 15 May]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Greets SFRY's Djuranovic on Election H 1
[SCINTEIA 16 May]
PCE Leader Iglesias Arrives, Welcomed by Stoian H 1
PRC Consultative Conference Delegation Arrives H 1
Receives by Giosan H 1
Talks With Dobrin H 2
Liberian Foreign Minister Visits, Meets Andrei H 2
Received by Ceausescu H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Markovic-Led Delegation Leaves for PRC I 1
Cooperation With CPC I 1
[Sundic]
Dialogue To Confirm Relations I 2
[Denda]
Planinc Receives PRC Women's Delegation I 3
PCE's Iglesias' Trips to Bulgaria, Romania, USSR I 3
[POLITIKA 16 May]
Planinc To Visit Bulgaria; Date Not Set I 3
Stanojevic Meets Angolan Agriculture Minister I 3
Cooperation With Developing Countries Urged I 4
Agreement on Refinancing Debt Principal Payments I 4
Work Program Discussed at Presidency Session I 4
Preparations, Date Set for LCY CC Session I 4
Serbian LC CC Against Nationalistic Attitudes I 5
Gacic Outlines Work I 6
Loncar on Bourgeois 'Refuse' I 8
Press Comments on Dissident Seselj's Case I 9
Bounds of Patience Exceeded I 9
[Baksic in SVIJET 18 May]
'Djilas's Heir' I 10
[Duric in POLITIKA 11 May]
U.S. Helsinki Committee Visitors 'Interfere' I 12
[Mandzuka in BORBA 11 May]
Briefs: New Trade Union Leaders; Stambolic Post; I 13
SAWP Post Proposal Approved; Cooperation
Protocol With Cyprus

DECISION ON NEW MISSILE BUILDUP IN GDR JUSTIFIED

AU171153 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 84 p 7

[Rudolf Nittmann commentary in the "Word on the Events" column: "The Unavoidability of Preserving the Balance of Forces"]

[Text] After the beginning of the deployment of first American intermediate-range missiles on U.S. bases in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy last November, and after the first batteries of Pershing II and cruise missiles were put in combat readiness exactly on New Year's Eve, further missiles and the equipment for launching and servicing them have been arriving in the bases at Greenham Common, Mutlangen, and Comiso. On the whole, the United States intends to deploy 572 of them in the West European countries. Of the 108 Pershing II missiles, two batteries with 18 missiles have already been put in combat readiness in the FRG. Apart from the Pershings, a further 96 cruise missiles are to be deployed there. According to the findings of the members of the West German peace movement, work on one of the bases for these missiles started at the beginning of May near the American air base Hahn in the Hunsrueck range, in Rhineland-Pfalz. In recent days, a gigantic Galaxy aircraft has been dispatched to the American base Greenham Common with further parts of the cruise missiles. Similarly, the missile deliveries to the Comiso base in Sicily continue; already 16 U.S. nuclear missiles have been deployed there.

Such facts evoke the justified misgivings of the West European public, and also provoke the appropriate reaction of the socialist countries, against which these missiles are targeted. According to the TASS announcement [of 14 May] in view of the fact that the number of intermediate-range American missiles that are being deployed in Western Europe is thus increasing, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are forced to undertake unavoidable countermeasures to ensure their security: They are forced to develop [rozvinut], according to the accord between the Governments of the USSR and GDR, a sufficient number of Soviet operational-tactical missile complexes with enhanced range on GDR territory. As was stated in the announcement made by the USSR Ministry of Defense, the countermeasures of the Warsaw Pact member-states will continue to be strictly maintained within the limits that are essential for preserving the balance of forces and for eliminating the specific danger threatening our countries, particularly from places where the new American missiles are deployed.

In deciding on USSR measures for countering the deployment of American missiles, the Soviet leadership unambiguously stressed that the unavoidable retaliatory steps by the Soviet side will be realized precisely within the framework dictated by the actions of the NATO member-countries; at the same time the nature of the USSR defense means will correspond to the threat that the American missiles being deployed in Europe constitute to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

However, at the same time the Soviet leadership declared that the USSR is not striving to acquire a military supremacy, and that it will undertake only what is absolutely essential for not disrupting the military equilibrium. This commitment and decision were also affirmed by the supreme organ of the USSR's state power; and Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet, explained in his statement on several occasions that, as before, the Soviet Union is prepared to resolve both the problem of strategic and the problem of "European" nuclear arms on a constructive and mutually acceptable basis. As he reiterated, the talks on this topic may be reopened at any time -- just let the United States remove the obstacles that it had erected by deploying its missiles in Europe. Then the Soviet Union's countermeasures will not be essential either.

The USSR is not emphasizing the essentiality of a return to the original state for any sort of prestige reasons; it is doing so in order that the multitude of missiles does not continue to accumulate, thus enhancing the war danger. It is as Konstantin Chernenko declared at the CPSU Central Committee's April session: The CPSU and the Soviet state are exerting an enormous effort to avert a nuclear war and preserve and consolidate peace in the world. The USSR has truly done a lot of this already: It has submitted many constructive proposals for normalizing the international situation, for improving Soviet-American relations; and it is prepared at any time to come to an agreement with all nuclear powers on a system or code of norms for contacts between them, and to make them binding so as to avert in this way a nuclear catastrophe for mankind.

MX MISSILE ATTACKED AS FIRST-STRIKE WEAPON

LD172042 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 17 May 84

["Commentary of the Day" by Wolfgang Dost]

[Excerpts] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. President Reagan wants the MX -- the MX missile with 10 warheads, each of which is several times more destructive than the Hiroshima bomb -- he wants 40 of them. However, with a small majority of six votes, the U.S. House of Representatives has approved only 15 to be built at present -- as a first installment as it were, and under the condition that the Soviet Union does not return to the negotiating table in Geneva by April of next year. If negotiations on nuclear arms limitation are resumed by then, the MX project is to be postponed by a further 6 months and once again examined by Congress.

The MX missile is a first-strike weapon, even if it is cynically called a peace weapon. The way to Geneva, the normalization of the situation in Europe and worldwide, leads only through the internationally binding promise to forgo first use of nuclear weapons, the conclusion of a nonaggression treaty, and a return to the situation that existed before the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe; that is, giving up the idea that a nuclear war can be waged and won. This is the condition, the precondition for freeing Europe of nuclear weapons, freezing arms and replacing the arms race with disarmament. Everything else will lead to a new dangerous round of the arms race for which Washington again, and only Washington, would have to accept the blame. What did President Reagan say at a Washington press conference? On my agenda there is no more urgent priority than the production of the MX missile to utilize as a means to exert pressure on the Soviet Union. This could not be spelled out more clearly, and underlines all the warnings concerning the consequences of a policy which hypocritically is tagged on to the word "peace."

INCIDENTS EXPOSE UNILATERAL INSPECTION DEMANDS

LD172222 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 17 May 84

[Jiri Soldat commentary]

[Text] President Reagan has recently been working hard to attain the aura of a fighter for peace, in connection with proposals for banning chemical weapons for example.

However, according to Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, such a ban should be unilaterally supervised in the socialist countries alone because, allegedly, in the open American society there is nothing to supervise and no military preparations are being kept secret. The one-sidedness of a supervision interpreted in this way was recently exposed by two remarkable cases:

In California, at an air base near Sacramento, a large group of U.S. soldiers was affected by escaped chemical toxic substances. The Pentagon refused to answer questions raised by the concerned public. A commentary carried by the Soviet PRAVDA says that 150,000 metric tons of combat toxic substances and over 3,000,000 units of chemical ammunition, together will billions spent on further chemical arms buildup make it likely that such events will happen again. Washington is silent about this, but it covers up its preparations for a chemical war with demands for unilateral supervision in the socialist countries alone.

The so-called openness of military affairs in the United States has now been exposed by another case. American press refers ot it under headlines which read, for example: "A Secret Flight Over Nevada" or "General MIG Death." What sort of a flight? And what general? Initially, the command of the U.S. Air Force refused to give any detailed explanation. Gradually, however, it has been revealed that a top U.S. test pilot, General Robert Bond, lost contact with flight control while flying over the Nevada desert and crased, in a MIG-23 aircraft. Just as on land U.S. soldiers put on Soviet uniforms to carry out odd reconnaissance exercises, U.S. pilots now test copies of Soviet aircraft or even the real things themselves. TIME suggests that a genuine MIG-23 could have been obtained via another country which had received MIGs for its defense from the Soviet Union. Using someone else's uniforms on land and the Nevada affair involving a Soviet plane remind one of the disguise used by Nazi units in Gliwice to create a pretext for attacking Poland. The point is that, apart from testing, this could also very well be a rehearsal for intelligence or provocative actions.

However, despite the allegedly open system of military preparations which requires no supervision, the U.S. public learns about these cases only when there is a scandalous exposure or accident. The death of a general over the Nevada desert, the escape of combat substances from secret California stores, and other similar cases demonstrate the unacceptable nature of U.S. demands for unilateral supervision in the socialist countries alone. Moreover, in contradiction with President Reagan's created aura of a peacemaker, they expose his true face, as a supporter of the course of war adventures.

LAZAR, FILIPOV END TALKS, SIGN PROTOCOL

LD191732 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 17 (MTI) -- Thursday afternoon Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Grisha Filipov held closing plenary talks in Sofia. Discussing topical international political questions they established that the attempts of aggressive imperialist circles aimed at upsetting the military balance are making the international situation increasingly tense and complicated. They consider it important to strengthen the unity of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and to enforce consistently, firmly and reasonably their coordinated foreign political line. They are convinced that the adverse processes threatening the world can be halted and reversed if all forces fighting for peace will unite.

After the talks the parties signed a protocol which stipulates the expansion of production specialization and cooperation in vehicle production with a view to meeting both parties' demand. The parties will examine the possibilities of expanding the specialized production of the complete equipment and specific machines of intra-factory material conveyance. Encouraged by the achievements in the production cooperation of computing products they are prepared for more intensive development of relations in this field.

The parties will expand specialization and cooperation in the manfacture of food processing machinery and will examine the possibilities of easing each other's raw material supply problems in the long run. Hungarian companies will examine what Bulgarian chemical products they could purchase in return for Hungarian iron metallurgy and aluminium products.

Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Andrey Lukanov, co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, continued talks during the day with the involvement of experts. Jozsef Marjai met Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Committee of the BCP CC, secretary of the CC and minister of mechanical engineering and electronics.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Janos Ambrus held talks with Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Krustyu Popov.

ZHIVKOV, IGLESIAS CONFIRM PARTY SOLIDARITY

AU171209 Sofia BTA in English 1141 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 17 (BTA) -- Mr Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, was on a visit here from May 14 through 17, at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP. In an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect they had talks on questions related to both parties' relations, to the international situation and to the communist and workers' movement.

Mr Todor Zhivkov confirmed the feelings of respect and solidarity the BCP has towards the struggle of the Communist Party of Spain, of the working people in Spain for peace, democracy and social headway.

Mr. Gerardo Iglesias expressed solidarity with the BCP in connection with propaganda campaign launched against Bulgaria, which is aimed at undermining the understanding and cooperation and at fomenting mistrust among the people.

Both parties' leaders confirmed their parties' readiness to develop their traditional relations in the cause of the common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, in the interest of the friendship and fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and Spain, between the Bulgarian and Spanish people.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Gerardo Iglesias expressed deep concern over the straining of the international tension through the fault of the militaristic course pursued by Mr Reagan's administration -- a spokesman of the strivings of the U.S. imperialism after gaining military superiority and political hegemony. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles which has already started in a number of Western European states in accordance with the so-called double decision of NATO and with the doctrine for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe which could have prevented in case that the USSR's timely proposals were adopted, constitutes an attempt for the European peoples to be placed in the situation of being hostages of Washington's aggressive plans.

Both parties condemned the U.S. aggressive acts against Nicaragua and some other countries of Central America, as well as its efforts to exert pressure and blackmailing against Cuba. They took a stand for laying the international relations on a just and democratic basis.

This morning Mr Gerardo Iglesias and Mr Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Spain, left Bulgaria.

FRG GROUP ATTENDS MEETING ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AU171527 Sofia BTA in English 1456 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 17 (BTA) -- Among the advanced capitalist countries the FRG is the most important Bulgarian foreign trade partner. Last year trade between the two countries amounted to the tune of 2 billion Deutsche marks. This is why a meeting was held here today with the participation of "Donau-Hafengesellschaft" (FRG) at which the Bulgarian businessmen were acquainted with the importance of the Danube River for promoting economic relations with the FRG.

The programme of the meeting included a number of reports as well as a film on the role of Danube Dagendorf Port and of the Danube as one of the routes for communication.

And now a few words about the FRG-Bulgarian economic relations. The relative share of the FRG in Bulgarian foreign trade is 3 percent and in that of the non-socialist countries -- 14 percent.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ATHENS

AU171046 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 84 p 2

[Text] On 15 May the BCP Central Committee delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, returned from Athens, where it had taken part in the First Congress of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and BCP Central Committee responsible official.

BRITISH TU ASSOCIATION ASKS FOR ANTONOV RELEASE

AU172005 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 17 May 84

["No Convincing Proof" -- BTA headline]

[Text] London, May 17 (BTA) -- At the general annual meeting of the Sheffield branch of the British-Bulgarian Trade Union Association, along with the other decisions, a resolution was adopted expressing deep concern over the fate of Sergey Antonov. The meeting took a unanimous decision for its resolution to be sent to the Italian ambassador in London.

"For the time being" reads the resolution, "no convincing proof has been found to justify the imprisonment of Sergey Antonov and we join all the other organizations which protested against the persisting detention of this Bulgarian citizen.

"In our view this persisting persecution of Sergey Antonov, with no substantial accusations whatsoever against him, is a gross violation of the generally accepted norms of international justice and humanism.

"We insist that our concern and anxiety should be brought to the attention of the Italian authorities and we insist before them to release Sergey Antonov and to let him return to his homeland."

U.S. BUSINESSMEN END 3 DAYS OF ECONOMIC TALKS

AU171346 Sofia BTA in English 1319 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 17 (BTA) -- Today the Bulgaro-American meeting of businessmen ended. In three days the businessmen discussed issues of economic cooperation. More than 80 representatives of over 60 U.S. firms as well as businessmen from 70 Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organisations took part in the discussions. The participants are unanimous that these business talks have contributed to finding concrete spheres for the development of mutually advantageous relations. This is why these meetings are also to take place in future in both countries.

Yesterday the participants in the meeting discussed the possibility for economic contacts in machine building, the light and the chemical industry as well as in the sphere of farming.

BOZHINOV, USSR DEPUTY MINISTER ON ATOMIC ENERGY

AU171533 Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Varna, May 17 (BTA corr) -- Bulgaria has made giant steps in her energy development, said the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and minister of energy and raw material resources, Mr Todor Bozhinov, at the Sixth National Conference of Thermo and Nuclear Energy Problems of Bulgaria, which opened here today.

In spite of the poor raw material base, the Bulgarian power generation is developing dynamically, he said. The 1985 task has been already fulfilled with atomic energy being responsible for 29 percent of the total generation of electric energy in the country. The coefficient of using the atomic energy-generating capacities and the coefficient of extracting atomic fuel from them has been increased.

In cooperation with the Soviet Union the first reactor with a capacity of 1,000 mgw will become operational in 1986. In 1988 the capacity of the atomic plant in Kozloduy will go up to 3,800 megawatt. The construction of a new atomic plant has begun in the Belene region with four reactors of one thousand megawatts each. The atomic energy sources of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will reach 7,800 megawatt. They will turn out 60 percent of the national electric generation.

The speaker said that the construction of the first atomic power station for heating purposes with a capacity of 300 megawatts has started. Attention is being attached to the utilization of the hydro, the geothermal, solar and other energy sources, for raising the efficiency of the generating capacities and by applying microprocessor systems of Bulgarian make for the automatization of processes.

The participants heard the report of the deputy minister of electrification of the Soviet Union, Prof. Fyodr Sapozhnikov, on the basic trends in technical progress in the construction of the atomic electric plants in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Faugusto Calori of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna spoke about the basic trends in the development of atomic generation in the member-countries of the agency.

In the course of three days scientists and specialists from Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland will discuss reports on the latest trends in the development of the thermo and atomic energy generation. Special attention will be paid to the problems of rational exploitation and complex automatization of the processes in thermo and atomic plants.

FORMERLY DISGRACED BCP OFFICIAL PRAISED

AU171224 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 May 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Prof Filyu Khristov, entitled, "In the Front Ranks of the Struggle" on the birth centennial of Dobri Terpeshev, former member of the Bulgarian Government and BCP Central Committee Politburo.

The article, accompanied by a photo of Terpeshev, concentrates on biographical information about him starting with his early youth in a small Khaskovo Okrug village, where he hardly "finished the third grade of elementary school and became a hired shepherd." Khristov stressed his "willingness and eagerness to educate himself" and his development as a member of the socialist party as a "pupil of Dimitur Blagoev," as well as his "political self-education," distinguishing himself as a "good speaker and indefatigable organizer." His various functions and activities within the Communist Party in the 1920's are further described. Terpeshev "supported the new course of the party" during the 1923 antifascist uprising and was in charge of "keeping up contacts with the Soviet Union through Turkey." The article further describes Terpeshev's persecution by the fascist regime in Bulgaria and his years in prison from which he emerged "as a professional revolutionary" and in 1937 "was appointed member of the Politburo and promoted to the rank of BCP Central Committee secretary."

Khristov also dwells on Terpeshev's activities in the partisan movement, adding the following: "In evaluating his qualities and revolutionary experience the Politburo involved him in its staff, and thus he became one of the resistance movement leaders." Khristov adds that Terpeshev "devoted all his efforts and experience to contributing to the armed struggle."

The shortest passage of the article is devoted to Terpeshev's postrevolution activities. They are described in the following manner: "As a member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and later as chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, as well as on other party and administrative posts demanding great responsibility, the old party veteran very actively participated in defeating the resistance of the overthrown bourgeois class and in building a new socialist Bulgaria. He also contributed to the consolidation of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and to the construction of the socialist community."

The article does not mention any controversial subjects in Terpeshev's career, nor does it indicate whether he is dead or still alive.

The short Bulgarian encyclopedia issued by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in 1969 carries a short biography of Terpeshev, mentioning that he died in 1967 and adding the following: "Terpeshev was expelled from the ranks of the BCP for antiparty activities following the April plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1956."

TRADE UNIONS' ESSENTIAL ROLE IN SOCIALIST SYSTEM

AU171324 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 16 May 84 p 3

[Professor Dr Marko Markov article: "High Vocation of Trade Unions"]

[Excerpts] Modern Marxist-Leninist literature broadly recognizes the thesis that the social organizations are not some kind of an appendix to the state and the party under socialism, but a relatively independent organic part of society's political system. This thesis asserted itself after a struggle against the primitive views about the social organizations as second-rate entities, which have one basic vocation -- to be transmission belts of the party on the state. Indeed by its essence, the thesis on the organizations as a component part of the political system represents a return to the wealth of Lenin's concepts, which were confirmed and further developed by experience -- both positive and negative -- and the practice of real socialism's construction and functioning. The Leninist concept on the trade unions as a school of administration, management, and communism has a special importance.

The social organizations differ from the party and the state in many of their essential characteristics. However, these differences should not overshadow the political communality [obshtnost] between the party, state, and the social organizations. The political system of socialism cannot function with only two of its components -- the party and the state. The social organizations are an essential and historically necessary nit connecting the party and the broad strata of the working people, and the state with ne people. They are neither a political party nor a state institute, but are organizationally connected with them. This connection has deeply objective justifications. The specific interests of this or that social stratum, expressed by separate social organizations, cannot be truly and lastingly defended outside of society, let alone against the interests of the entire society, whose basic spokesmen are the party and the state. At the point of this objective differentiation between the collective-group and personal interests, and the all-people interests, the social organizations can be loyal spokesmen of the will and striving of the appropriate social strata only if they act within the policy of the party and the socialist state. Consequently, their activity inevitably acquires political content. It intertwines and integrates itself in the relations between the classes and becomes an element of the functioning political system of socialism.

It is possible to implement the party and state policy and solve the various tasks related to constructing the new society without the social organizations and their versatile activities.

The concept concerning the social organizations as transmission belts of the party emerged in the 1920's, and under certain conditions had rational meaning and significance. This was the period in which the USSR formed the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat and searched for appropriate forms of organizing the revolutionary masses for constructing the first socialist society. Under the conditions of a sharp class struggle, it was necessary that all organized forces be purpose oriented in order to be able to strictly and consistently implement the party policy and convey the party's ideas and goals to the masses.

After constructing socialism, and especially after it acquires the characteristics of the developed socialist society, the concept on the social organizations as transmission belts becomes narrow, insufficient, and in a certain sense -- a restraining factor in developing the political system and socialist democracy. It directs the social organizations and their leaderships toward mechanically transmitting the experience and methods of the party activity into their own activity, limits the independence of the social organizations, checks the development of their initiative, and lowers their independent [samodeen] character.

One of socialism's greatest advantages is the fact that it constructs a deeply humane and working democracy. The topicality of the working democracy issue is obvious, and the possibilities of reaching new theoretical generalizations and conclusions became greater in recent years. These possibilities can and must be utilized. On the basis of the dialectics regarding the owner and manager of socialist property, it is possible to reveal economic preconditions of developing working democracy and perfecting the management of working relations.

The power of socialism is in "bringing democracy down," i.e. bringing it to the basic unit of society -- the working collective. In response to the order to develop the issue of the working collective, it is necessary to solve cardinal problems and adopt new decisions. It is very important to scientifically analyze the working collective and reveal the dialectics of its management and self-administration.

Socialist democracy is a great asset, which can be preserved only if it is constantly developed and perfected. This is the only sensible alternative to which the strategy of the Communist and Workers Parties in the countries of real socialism must be adapted. The deeper and more loyally the party policy reflects the reality of social life, and the more "simple" its concepts and practical acts are, the greater is the possibility of solving the contradictions in the development of socialist democracy and securing steady progress and harmonious mutual relations in society. The trade unions have a great and growing share in this policy, which corresponds to the objective social laws. The high vocation of the Bulgarian trade union and its organs, organizations, and members is to share the rights and duties as a subjective factor in developing socialist democracy.

LOCAL PRODUCTION OF LUBRICATING OILS ON RISE

AU151222 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 May 84 pp 1-2

[Report on interview given by "meritorious chemical engineer" Atanas Atanasov, director of the Pleven Petrochemical Combine in Pleven, and other plant employees, to Purvan Todorov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Pleven -- no date given]

[Summary] "In our industrialized century, lubricating oils represent a product of strategic importance, and their value under the conditions of the worldwide energy crisis is increasingly growing.

"The Pleven Petrochemical Combine is producing motor oils, industrial oils, electrical insulation and special lubricating oils. Meritorious chemical engineer Atanas Atanasov, director of the plant, briefly but eloquently answered our questions about the level and trends of this production branch."

Director Atanasov stressed that automobile transport in Bulgaria has expanded widely in recent years, whereas the consumption of oil in the meantime has not increased, but is following a declining trend, which signifies an improvement in the quality of lubricating oil. Atanasov added in this connection: "Today the Pleven petrochemical workers have every reason to be proud of the Diona Super lubricating oil they are producing, which is equal in quality to the most famous products of the Shell, Mobil, and British Petroleum companies. This oil has to be changed after 12,000 kilometers, which is four or five times longer than the useful life of oils we produced in the past."

Atanasov explained that the Diona lubricating oil has fully replaced the imports of Shell and Castrol oils in Bulgaria, and that its quality was tested for a year on the motor ship Okolchitsa and compared with the same amount of Shell oil. The test proved that the two products are equal in regard to quality.

Engineer Velyo Sofroniev, director of the experimental base in the same plant, described the "wide range of motor, industrial, electro-insulating and specialized oils created in the experimental base," such as Diona and Emera motor lubricating oils, Ulita gearbox oil, as well as ship oils for cylinder lubrication which have been awarded the highest quality marks. This also applies to 12 petrochemical products developed in the experimental base.

Engineer Sofroniev also described a "new type of oil" developed in the experimental base which is an "all-season gearbox oil" for passenger cars, light freight trucks, and buses. The new product has to be changed only after 60,000 kilometers and has the advantage of being resistant to low temperatures, which makes it particularly suitable for energy saving.

Engineer Sofroniev described the advantages of the experimental base and the cooperation with consumers, who have all expressed their satisfaction with the new products. Cooperation with institutions working in water transport, railroad and motor transport, as well as with ship-building plants, and others, permits improvements to be introduced in the process of developing the new lubricating oils. "The experimental base is also closely cooperating with scientific institutions of the same branch in the USSR, CSSR, Romania, and the GDR, as well as with world renowned firms in Britain, France, Austria, Belgium, and other countries," Engineer Sofroniev added.

Engineer Bolyan Trifonov, head of the mineral oils section of the Pleven plant, stated during the interview: "It is our goal to use the economically most efficient composition data in 'mixing' the oils. We must produce a cheap oil with high quality indexes. This demands hard work, perseverance, and creative spirit, along all lines -- from the original idea to the industrial production of the petrochemical product."

The Pleven petrochemical workers have been very successful since the BCP National Conference. "Compared to all plants within the chemical industry system and their activities in 1983, the Pleven Petrochemical Plant has achieved the greatest reduction in production costs." This is an encouragement for the Pleven plant workers and a positive beginning in implementing their ambition to produce goods capable of competing with the most outstanding world products.

ROMANOV, ENTOURAGE VISIT ENGINEERING PLANT

LD171315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Grigoriy Romanov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his entourage today visited the heavy engineering national enterprise in Dubnica nad Vahom. He was also accompanied by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; First Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Jozef Lenart; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Haman; Miloslav Hruskovic, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives.

ROMANOV'S SPEECH AT PRAGUE COMPRESSOR PLANT

AU171251 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Prague, (CTK) -- Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in the CSSR on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, together with Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials yesterday paid a visit to the CKD Compressor Plant in Prague.

The Soviet guest and his entourage took part in a Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally, which took place on the occasion of the plant work collective's being awarded the Soviet Order of People's Friendship. The rally was opened by Jaroslav Linhart, chairman of the CPCZ enterprise committee. The floor was then taken by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

He conveyed to the collective of the CKD Compressor Plant, the workers class, and all working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia the wish for further successes in building advanced socialism from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said that Communists and all Soviet people hold in great esteem the atmosphere of sincere fraternity and mutual understanding and trust that has been formed between the CPSU and the CPCZ, between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and between the peoples of the two countries. Bonds at the level of our governments, planning agencies, and ministries, enterprise collectives, and scientific, blueprint, and design organizations are consolidating and growing increasingly strong.

Within the process of the general development and intensification of all-round relations between our two states, cooperation with the CKD Compressor Plant is also developing successfully. This cooperation has firm and long traditions. Already the third generation of equipment produced by your collective is now in use in the Soviet Union and it operates reliably!

In close contact with Soviet experts, the CKD Compressor Plant has now begun to introduce into production an even greater number of highly effective machines, machines that fully correspond to the present requirements. This is, of course, only one example. However, it confirms the overall trend, that is, the persistent and concrete work of our countries in achieving the progressive targets of scientific-technical progress.

As is known, the recent 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee discussed the situation and the prospects for the development of the engineering complex in Czechoslovakia. Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, set in his speech responsible tasks for the workers in the engineering industry, who play a key role in developing the national economy, improving the products' technical standard, and enhancing their ability to compete.

We sincerely wish you, dear comrades, the successful fulfillment of the set tasks, which will contribute to speeding up the advancement of the Czechoslovak economy in the final state of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and in implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The everyday life of Soviet people, Comrade G. Romanov went on to say, is filled with full-blooded activity. Communists and the Soviet people fully support the resolutions of this year's February and April sessions of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions of and conclusions from the speeches of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko and concentrate their attention on unconditional fulfillment of the responsible tasks of the plan and adopted pledges.

Since the beginning of this year, a higher rate of economic growth has been attained in the national economy than in the same period last year.

The qualitative indices are improving. The party has called on all work collectives to ensure a 1 percent increase in labor productivity over and above the plan and a reduction of production costs by an additional 0.5 percent. Life has confirmed that such a task is realistic. On the whole, it is being successfully fulfilled.

The CPSU devotes utmost attention to speeding up scientific-technical progress. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers last August adopted a special resolution on this question. A comprehensive program of the USSR's scientific-technical progress for the years 1986-2005 is now being drawn up.

The CPSU realistically and comprehensively evaluates the problems of improving the advanced socialist society. It has been saying, and continues to say, that emerging problems can be more rapidly and effectively resolved if every ministry, every enterprise, and every individual worker work creatively, displaying initiative, and using all expertise and experience.

We know that such is also the approach of our Czechoslovak friends, that they evaluate in exactly the same way what has been done already and what remains to the done in the future. There is no doubt that we will fulfill the set tasks!

The successes of our countries in implementing the tasks of economic and social development are largely determined by their increasingly close cooperation within the CEMA framework. We are jointly tackling major scientific and technical problems. However, life does not stand still. That is why the framework of joint activity is being expanded along such significant directions as machine-building and nuclear engineering, radioelectronics, robotics, and a number of other directions.

Today our community possesses a powerful economic and defense potential. Under conditions of imperialist reactionaries, and above all reactionaries in the United States, proclaiming a "crusade" against socialism, it is our supreme and sacred obligation to strengthen and build up his potential.

The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other Warsaw Pact states recently advanced major peace proposals including at the international conference in Stockholm, aimed at easing East-West tension. However, while there exists a nuclear missile threat from the United States and NATO countries, we must keep our powder dry and always be vigilant to prevent imperialism from changing the correlation of forces in its favor.

Today, before an audience of workers, it will be appropriate to cite the words of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko made at his recent meeting with workers of the Moscow Hammer and Sickle Metallurgical Factory: June 1941 will not recur. Any aggressor will be afflicted by immediate retribution. Let everyone know that -- both our friends and our enemies!

The most important guarantee of peace, its cornerstone, is for us and for you, comrades, our successful creative work, the action unity of our Communist Parties, and the indivisible alliance and fraternity of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Socialist Czechoslovakia, and the other fraternal socialist countries. We shall travel along this path in closed ranks.

After his speech, which was often punctuated by approving applause, Grigoriy Romanov handed over to Valdimir Trejtnar, director of the CKD Compressor Plant, the Order of Peoples' Friendship, which was bestowed on the enterprise by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the plant's successful supplies of compressor equipment to the Soviet Union.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH TANZANIAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD171633 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] In Tanzania: Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, visited Zanzibar Island, where he was received by vice president of Tanzania, president and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar, Ali Hassan Mwinyi. Concluding the official friendly visit to the Tanzanian United Republic, Bohuslav Chnoupek visited the Morogoro area and its administrative center of the same name.

Friendly Talks

AU171325 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 84 p 1

[Text] Dar es Salaam (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs who is currently on an official friendly visit to the United Republic of Tanzania, was yesterday received in Arusha by Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

In a talk held in a friendly atmosphere, the top Tanzanian representative briefed the Czechoslovak guest on the results achieved by his country in building a new and just society. He also cited specific examples of Tanzania's engaged efforts in the grouping of African front states in the fight against imperialism, neocolonialism. racism, and apartheid. President Nyerere highly appraised Czechoslovakia's role in the support granted to the Tanzanian people's national liberation struggle and to the legitimate rights of the African nations. He also spoke in favor of further expanding the Czechoslovak-Tanzanian contacts and their mutually advantageous cooperation; in his opinion, broad possibilities exist here.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek briefed President Julius Nyerere on the successes that are being achieved by the Czechoslovak people in fulfilling the program formulated by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

B. Chnoupek acquainted the top Tanzanian representative with the topical tasks of the fight for averting the danger of a nuclear war, for disarmament, and for the revival of the process of detente -- tasks which Czechoslovakia is fulfilling in coordination with the fraternal socialist countries. He assured the Tanzanian president that the CSSR will continue standing at the side of the legitimate fight of the peoples of Africa for the elimination of all vestiges of colonialism; in this connection, he also expressed our support for the just demands of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people and of the African National Congress, which is striving to achieve the elimination of apartheid. The same day, the deliberations of the CSSR's and Tanzania's ministers of foreign affairs, B. Chnoupek and Benjamin Mkapa, continued. The topic of their deliberations was the exchange of opinions on certain topical issues of international relations.

CPCZ'S VARGA MEETS BA'TH PARTY MEMBER IN SYRIA

For Damascus coverage of the visit by CPCZ Central Committee member Julius Varga to Syria, including his talks with Ba'th Party Central Committee member Mustafa al-'Ayid, see the Syria section of the 16 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BAHYL-LED ENGINEERING DELEGATION TO SYRIA

For Damascus coverage of talks held in Syria between a delegation led by General Engineering Minister Pavol Bahyl and Syrian Economic and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Salim Yasin, Industry Minister Mahmud Qaddur, and others, see the Syria section of the 15 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CPCZ GREETS MALTESE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD172143 Prague CTK in English 1634 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 17 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee has sent a letter of greetings to an extraordinary congress of the Communist Party of Malta, voicing the conviction that the two parties' comradely relations will continue to be promoted in the interest of peace and progress in the world. The congress opens in La Valletta on May 18 and is due to last until May 20.

CPCZ COMMISSION RECOMMENDS ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT

WA171115 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 May 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 8 May (Z) -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, chaired a meeting of the Economic Commission of the Central Committee on Tuesday, 8 May. The commission discussed the Proposal for Further Improvement of the System of Planned Management which is to go into effect after 1985. Members of the Economic Commission supported the recommended proposal in a discussion and added a number of suggestions and comments which will be used during its preparation.

DISSIDENT HAVEL'S SPEECH ON POLITICS, CONSCIENCE

PM170914 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 84 p 4

[Article by Czechoslovak dissident writer Vaclav Havel: "Politics and Conscience" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Toulouse le Mirail University is awarding an honorary doctorate to dissident Czechoslovak writer Vaclav Havel this Monday, 14 May.

He has not been able to obtain permission to leave his country and has asked British playwright Tom Stoppard to represent him. We are publishing extensive excerpts from his speech which is entitled: Politics and Conscience.

I sometimes have the opportunity to talk with Western intellectuals who come to our country to visit a dissident. Some are motivated by sincere interest, by a desire to understand, and by the intention to express their solidarity, and others by mere curiosity -- aside from the Gothic and Baroque buildings, dissidents are apparently the only attraction for foreign tourists amid the prevailing gloom. These conversations are usually instructive. You learn a great deal, but also become aware of a great deal. I am usually asked questions like this: Do you think you can change anything when there are so few of you and you have no influence? Are you opposed to socialism or do you just want to reform it? Do you condemn or support the development of the Pershing II missiles and strategic missiles in Western Europe? What can we do for you? What prompts you to do what you do, since it only brings you persecution and imprisonment and since there seems to be no visible result? Would you like capitalism to be restored in your country?

These questions show good intentions, reflect a desire to understand, and show that those who ask them are not indifferent to what happens in the world and to our fate.

Nonetheless, such questions also show me afresh all the difficulties which many Western intellectuals have in understanding what is happening here, what it means for us - the people known as "dissidents" -- and above all the general meaning of it all. In some respects, it would also be possible to talk of an inability to understand it. For instance, let us take the question:

"What can we do for you?" Of course, a great deal can be done: The more the free world supports us, the more interest in us and solidarity with us that is shown, the more chance we will have of escaping prison, and the more hope we will have that our appeals will not go unanswered. Yet there is a misunderstanding at the root of this question: In the final analysis, it is not a question of helping us, a handful of dissidents, to ensure that we are put in prison less often! It is not even a question of helping our nation -- that of the Czechs and Slovaks -- or even of doing something to give us a better and freer life. Above all we must help ourselves. The Czechs and Slovaks have already all too often counted on foreign help, have been hypnotized by it rather too much, and have all too often been disappointed: Either the aid promised was refused at the last minute, or else it turned out to be the reverse of what they expected.

A Common Cause

The question here is different in the deepest sense. It is a question of everybody's salvation, not just mine, but to an equal extent the salvation of the person questioning me. Do we not have a common cause? Are my fears or hopes not also his fears and hopes? Is my imprisonment not also an attack on him? Is the deception practiced against him not an attack on me? Is not destroying a man in Prague destroying all men? Surely the Western countries' indifference to our country's affairs and their illusions about them pave the way for the same evil elsewhere. Does not the evil which others suffer herald ours? The question here is not that of some Czechoslovak dissident as a person in distress and in need of aid. (In any case I would be in the best position to find a way out of this situation quite simply by no longer being a dissident.) It is a question of what this man's imperfect efforts say and mean, the way in which his destiny bears witness to his situation, the fate, chances, and distress of a world in which these efforts do, or could, make other people think, in the context of their own fate and hence of our common fate. It is a question of understanding how our efforts are also a warning, an appeal, a danger, or a lesson for those who come to see us.

Oh, there is the question on socialism and capitalism! I admit that, every time I am asked it, I have the impression of hearing a voice coming to me from the depths of the last century. Aside for the vast semantic confusion with which they are tainted, these are purely ideological categories, categories which have not been at issue for a long time. In my view, the question facing us is entirely different -- a deeper question which concerns everybody in an equal way. It is the question of whether, for life to have a meaning, we can succeed, in one way or another, in reconstituting the natural world as the true sphere of politics, rehabilitating man's personal experience as the original criterion of things, placing morality above politics, and responsibility above utility, restoring meaning to the human community and a content to human language, ensuring that the pivot of social events is the human "I," in full possession of its rights and dignity, responsible for itself, because striving toward something above it and capable of sacrificing some things, capable, in extreme cases, of sacrificing the whole of its private life and daily prosperity -- what Jan Patocka calls the "order of the day."

This struggle with the automatism of impersonal power is very modest, but, at the same time, it constantly has a crucial significance for the whole world. Moreover, it is really not important whether the place where we happen to be born forces us to face a Western manager or an Eastern bureaucrat! If we succeed in defending man, perhaps -- and I repeat perhaps -- we can also hope (although this will not automatically happen) to find more sensible ways of reconciling our natural right to participation in the economic decisions relating to our work and a dignified status at the social level -- ways of reconciling these rights with what has proved to be the driving force of all work, in other words, the spirit of human enterprise and the entry of its products into market relationships that are not fictitious. However, unless man has been defended, no technical or organizational gimmick, nor reform of economic mechanisms, can save him, just as no filter for use in a factory chimney can prevent general dehumanization. The reason for which the system functions is more important than the way in which it functions. After all, it can function perfectly well for a task of total destruction.

Playing the Game

But why am I talking about all that here? Looking at the world from the position alloted to me by fate, I cannot rid myself of the impression that many people in the West still find it difficult to understand what is really at stake at present.

If, for instance, I look again at the two fundamental political alternatives between which the Western intellectuals are vacillating at present, it seems to me that they are both no more than two different ways of playing the game that impersonal power proposes to us, two different ways of moving toward general totalitarianization. One way of playing the game is the impersonal reason that continues to trifle with the mystery of matter -- to "usurp God's role" -- and hence a constant stream of new discoveries and the development of arms capable of destroying everything, which are intended to "defend democracy" but in fact merely help relegate it to the rank of an "impossible faction" similar to the one which socialism in our part of Europe has been for a long time. The other variation is the enticing vortex which attracts so many sincere people of goodwill and is called the "struggle for peace." It is certainly not true without exception, but I often feel that this vortex is merely, so to speak, a more poetic form of the colonization of human conscience by impersonal power, once again the trap laid by this crafty power which infiltrates everywhere. (Take care: I am thinking here of impersonal power as a universal principle, and hence not just in Moscow, which really does not have the means of organizing such a large-scale phenomenon as the contemporary pacifist movement!)

In the world of rationalist tradition and ideological concepts, surely the best way of neutralizing the fundamental danger which any honest thinking man represents for the impersonal power is to offer him a thesis which is as simple as possible and bears all the external signs of a sacred cause? Is there anything which could more effectively inspire a just mind, occupy it, consume it, and thus in the end intellectually neutralize it than the possibility of struggling against war? Is there a cleverer way of achieving this pacification of minds than by deceiving man, by making him believe that he can prevent war by opposing the deployment of weapons that will be deployed in any case?

It would be difficult to find an easier way of reshaping human thought to fit the totalitarian model. The more obvious it becomes that the weapons will be deployed despite everything, the more we will see a speeding up of the radicalization, fanaticization, and finally the total alientation of the thinking of the man who has wholeheartedly identified with the project of preventing that deployment! After committing himself with the best intentions of the world, the man thus finds himself at the end of the road, in the very place to which the impersonal power wanted to lead him: on the rails of totalitarian thought, where he is no longer his own master, where he abandons his own reason and his own conscience for the sake of another "impossible fiction!"

"Better Red Than Dead"

Once this goal is attained, the name given to this fiction does not matter much -- be it the "good of mankind," "socialism," or "peace." Of course, from the viewpoint of the Western world's defense and its interest, it is scarcely desirable to say "Better Red than dead." However, from the viewpoint of global (in other words planetary," which goes beyond the confines of the "blocs") impersonal power, from the viewpoint of this omnipresent power which represents a really fiendish temptation, it is impossible to ask for anything better.

Such a slogan is a signal whose meaning leaves no room for doubt. It means that the person who adopts it has abandoned his humanity as a capacity to personally respond to something which overwhelms him and hence, in extremity, to sacrifice even his life for the meaning of life. Patocka said that a life which is not prepared to sacrifice itself for its meaning is not worth living. It is in the world of such a life and such a "peace" (in other words "peace" in the sense of "order of the day") that wars break out most easily. In such a world, the only effective moral barrier to war is lacking -- an effective barrier because it is guaranteed by the readiness to make the supreme sacrifice. The door is wide open to the irrational process of "guaranteeing interests."

The absence of heroes who know why they are dying is the first step toward the piles of bodies of those who will be slaughtered like cattle. In other words, the slogan "Better Red than dead" does not annoy me as the expression of capitulation to the Soviet Union. It frightens me as the expression of Western man's abandonment of the meaning of life, the expression of his adherence to impersonal power as such. Indeed, this slogan proclaims: Nothing is worth sacrificing your life for. However, without the prospect of the supreme sacrifice, all sacrifice loses its meaning. In other words: Nothing is worthwhile. Nothing has any point. It is a philosophy of total negation of humanity. If such a philsophy smooths the way for Soviet totalitarianism at the political level, it constitutes the very essence of Western totalitarianism.

In short, I cannot help thinking that the danger which threatens Western culture comes less from the SS-20 missiles than from Western culture itself. When a leftist French students told me once, in a tone of sincere enthusiasm, that the gulag was the price which had to be paid for the ideals of socialism and that Solzhenitsyn is merely a bitter individual, I felt a deep nostalgia.

Is Europe, then, really incapable of learning from its own history? Could that nice boy really not understand that even the most attractive project for the "common good" is automatically convicted of inhumanity as soon as it requires a single involuntary death (a death which is not the conscious sacrifice of life for the meaning of life)? Could he not really understand it before he is interned in some prison camp not far from Toulouse? Has the modern world's newspeak already so effectively replaced natural human language that two people can no longer tell each other about the most simple experience?

DISSIDENT REPORTEDLY FACES SENTENCING 23 MAY

NC171350 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 17 (AFP) -- Ladislav Lis, a leading Czechoslovak dissident, will be sentenced next Wednesday for leaving Prague without police authorization, his friends said today. Mr. Lis, 58, has been on probation following his release in March after serving 14 months for "inciting rebellion." He was arrested here last week after he left Prague for a long weekend without the permission of police. His friends, however, said the Czechoslovak dissident did not require authorization. They said the terms of his probation only required him to inform police of his plans.

Mr. Lis is a founder of the Charter 77 human rights movement. His militant career has spanned four decades during which he has successively opposed German occupants, Czechoslovak Stalinists, and the normalization which followed the 1968 Soviet invasion.

He faces from two to six months in prison for this latest incident. His friends say he has been on a hunger strike since his arrest on May 10. He lost 20 kgs (44 pounds) and all his teeth in a hunger strike last year.

ENTERPRISE DIRECTOR DISMISSED, EXPELLED FROM CPCZ

AU151440 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 11 May 1984 on page 4 carries a 1,400-word report by Vaclav Pergl, headlined "Severe, but Just Punishment; Trust Is Not an Empty Word," describing how a director of an industrial enterprise in Bohemia came to lose his job and was expelled from the party.

Last March, Pergl reports, "Jiri Rozkovec was recalled from the post of director of the District Construction Enterprise in Rakovnik and expelled from the ranks of the CPCZ" -- expelled for the second time. Rozkovec had worked his way up from worker to director. Pergl notes that from interviews he conducted with some of the workers of the enterprise, party functionaries, and Rozkovec himself it arose that the director did not fully appreciate the "political aspect" of this post, "and had considerable reserves in management, cadre, and control activity," a situation that -- despite numerous warnings -- he did not rectify.

Rozkovec knew the local construction scene, Pergl says, and from the beginning of his tenure as director "he really tried and carried out some organizational changes in the enterprise" that were to contribute to a better fulfillment of the enterprise's tasks. In those times Rozkovec was well-liked by the employees. He used to come to worksites and "talked with them very sincerely." He also promised them certain things, but did not keep his promises, he adds, and that somewhat undermined his authority somewhat. After noting that shortcomings in the "enterprise's economy" were accumulating, despite the fact that "on the whole" it always fulfilled its tasks, Pergl says that closer scrutiny revealed a number of shortcomings of a technical nature as well as poor management and organization of work and the "underestimation of cadre and control activity."

"For errors in management, and in the control and organizational activity" during the construction of a swimming pool -- an atypical project for the enterprise, costing some Kcs40 million, of a sports hall, "and some other shortcomings," the council of the Rakovnik District National Committee instituted disciplinary proceedings against the director. "Unfortunately, Jiri Rozkovec did not take it to heart." When at the beginning of the year the enterprise stopped fulfilling its plan, he was recalled from his post.

"The director was finding himself in conflict between word and deed also on the party forum. There is no doubt that he recognized the party's leading role and very often spoke plainly about it. Unfortunately, he did very little to assert it in practice. In a number of cases he actually denied it," for example, when he did not comply with the committee's request to submit a plan of cadre reserves, a task that every director should fulfill as soon as possible and as well as possible, because the future of an enterprise depends on cadres.

Each leading economic worker has the duty to see to cadre work personally, Pergl says, but Rozkovec transferred that task to a subordinate, without controlling his work any further. Thus, it happened that "the cadre order became outdated, was not renewed at all, and no one worked with cadre reserves." The situation arose in which foremen who were pensioned off or went to work for another company could not be replaced, and people had to be taken on who had nothing in common with that industrial branch. Another serious thing was the preferential treatment regarding wages or salaries of some of the director's friends, Pergl says.

With all this, Rozkovec "seriously violated the party statutes," Pergl continues, but everything could still have been rectified, had he taken the well-meant advice and warnings to heart. Instead, he committed a punishable misdemeanor and was given a "party reprimand." Six weeks later, he violated the party statutes again, this time grossly. On the day when a membership meeting was being held at the beginning of the year, he took the company car and drove out of the district on private business. He also did not fulfill the party task entrusted to him by the committee of the primary organization -- preparing a report on the enterprise's economic results in 1983 -- and by this he serously jeopardized the course of the meeting's deliberations. Rozkovec became the subject of disciplinary proceedings, and as a result, the Presidium of the CPCZ District Committee in Rakovnik expelled him from the party ranks. "This is a severe, but a just punishment."

For the time being, he stays with the enterprise as an independent consultant, but he would like -- at least for some time -- to get back to his original profession: to bricklaying, Pergl says.

PARTY COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN MEET IN PRAGUE 17 MAY

LD171352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] A meeting of chairmen of party committees of leading enterprises, institutes, and other institutions of the Czechoslovak capital was held in Prague today. The meeting was chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City party committee. The meeting discussed fulfillment of the state plan for January-April by Prague's industrial enterprises, the direction of party work in them, and current tasks in the development and construction of Prague including securing services for the population in harmony with the resolution of the sixth session of the party Central Committee. The meeting also discussed questions of party life and topical issues of the current international situation.

CPCZ POLITICAL-ORGANIZATIONAL SEMINAR 11-12 MAY

Main Report Delivered by Beno

AU161357 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 84 pp 1-2

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondent Vaclav Pergl: "Statewide Seminar on Topical Questions of Party Work; More Demanding Requirements"]

[Text] Prague, 11 May (our correspondent) -- In Prague on Friday [11 May], a 2-day statewide seminar began of secretaries of the party regional commitees, of the Prague and Bratislava City Party Committees, and of secretaries of party district and ward committees for political-organizational work, devoted to the topical questions of the party's political-organizational work in the current period. The seminar was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno, and by workers of departments and institutions of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee.

The main report at the seminar was delivered by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno. He addressed himself to topical questions pertaining to further developing the political-organizational work of party agencies and organizations as regards the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th party congress, of the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee, and to some experience gained from the work of the CPSU.

In the opening part, he described the key tasks, conditions, and the course of the implementation of the strategic line of the 16th party congress in the current period, which are more demanding as to the quality of all work, and of party work in particular. What is involved above all, is the intensification of the entire replacement [reprodukcni] process and increasing social labor productivity as the determining criterion of social development as a whole. The second important aspect is that we will continue ensuring the fulfillment of tasks under complex international conditions. This requires high quality organizational and political-educational work from the party.

The struggle for the objectives of economic policy is the basic foundation of the party activity in all sectors. The directions of perfecting the management, organizational, control, educational, and mass political work of the party, state, and economic agencies, and social organizations must correspond to this. This is not easy. It requires from all Communists party militancy, a high degree of responsibility, and principledness in the struggle of overcoming obstacles, shortcomings, and routine work. It puts great demands on the political activity of Communists and their being models in work collectives in all sectors of social life, and requires consistently implementing a political approach everywhere.

Exceptionally important is the fact that the overwhelming majority of the working people -- by their honest work, their attitudes, and concrete deeds -- support the party policy. The steadily strengthening current of the social and work activity to mark the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army are convincing proof of it. This favorable atmosphere is a good basis for the ideopo'itical and work fulfillment of the party Central Committee's proclamation on these glorious anniversaries.

Comrade Beno also devoted himself to some economic issues. He said that by its performance and the growth of national income, our economy has come close to meeting the plans determined by the 16th party congress. The dynamism of the development has been speeded up and the internal and external equilibrium has been reinforced. This has created prerequisites for better satisfying the needs of the domestic market and the entire nationa economy, and for maintaining and further improving the standard of living of the working people. The achieved positive results should not lead to self-complacency. We must not slacken the endeavor embarked upon, but must even more purposefully -- in the sense of the conclusions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session -- unify the activity of party agencies and organizations, of the management structures of the state and economic sphere with the struggle for the realization of the main directions of the strategic line in production, in the preproduction sectors, and in the superstructure [nadstavbova] sphere. We must realize that, essentially, we are at the beginning of a road as regards the overall more marked turn toward a more intensive development of the economy. Involved, above all, is the development of permanent factors, such as scientific-technical development, efficient management, socialist integration, and the initiative of the working people.

In these contexts we orient the attention of party agencies and the work of primary organizations in the scientific research and development base and in sectors preparing production toward strengthening these worksites with party members and increasing their influence on resolving the main tasks.

Experience from the fulfillment of the congressional conclusions shows that without constantly perfecting the style of work in all spheres of our society's life it is impossible to successfully tackle problems and deepen the leading role and influence of the party in society. We perceive it as a qualitative problem, as searching for and developing methods and forms that yield maximum effect, and that rest on a creative scientific approach to tasks. Particularly in these directions and in connection with the current tasks, the key role of the elected party agencies in regions and districts as agencies of the political leadership must be manifested even more markedly, in order to further enhance the purposefulness of their management and their political-organizational and educational work, and to strengthen their help to primary organizations.

Characteristic of perfecting the style and the methods of work is the reinforcement of the comprehensive, purpose-oriented programmatic approach to resolving and ensuring the main socioeconomic tasks. Some regional and district party committees have made great progress in that respect. It is also important in the future to thoroughly check the fulfillment of tasks directly in enterprises, in individual work collectives, and to purposely standardize the procedure for ensuring them. The membership meetings of primary organizations held at the beginning of the year showed us that in many places a formal, often narrowly departmental approach in work with party resolutions still survives. Their essence is not always sufficiently, comprehensively explained, or their purpose in a broader political context and in what way they are to be implemented in view of specific conditions. We regard as particularly necessary that, above all, the regional party committees also in this respect increase their attention to the great political and production-economic center, which play a decisive role regarding the fulfillment of tasks in districts, and sometimes even in regions.

Comrade Beno further spoke about the tasks of the party apparatus in the current period and about increasing the role of the party's primary organizations, their action capability, and their influence in work collectives. What is decisive, he said, is how they succeed in creating a creative atmosphere, a political atmosphere of great demandingness and responsibility for all-social needs.

This requires that the party organizations courageously, critically, and absolutely openly put urgent questions to the economic management and work collectives at every worksite, questions such as what is to be specifically done for a more rapid growth of labor productivity, reducing production costs, and better utilizing materials and energy.

This must also become the main content of mass political work, economic propaganda, and agitation. One has to orient toward this the further development of the socialist competition and the initiative of the working people in such a way as to fulfill the decisive aspects of higher goals everywhere. One has to coordinate the approach of party, trade union, and youth organizations, unite and mobilize the energy of Communists, of citizens without party affiliation, and of entire work collectives so that everyone fulfills his tasks, makes his contribution literally the cause of honor, the criterion of socially recognized values of a person or a collective.

The offensive nature of the political activity of Communists must show that work collectives accept as their own the more progressive tasks for which the party strives, that they grasp the purpose and the necessity of steps leading to a highly effective production of new values. Experience affirms that a good foundation for that is a timely and quality concretization of tasks all the way to individual worksites, an active participation of people in drafting the plan and in its realization, good management of work collectives, and a good organization of their work, consistent implementation of the merit principle in remuneration, and a solution of the working people's social questions.

Party organizations cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that some ranking personnel often do not fulfill their duties in this respect, and also often do not regard educational activity as a part of their work. There are still great reserves in many sectors as regards the perfection of direct management. Today, more than ever before, it is necessary that primary organizations with the full weight of the party influence and a correct implementation of the right to control lead even more consistently the ranking personnel toward not avoiding solution of problems connected with ensuring higher tasks, to not relying only on the strength of orders, but to relying on the strength of motivated work and initiative, to managing and organizing the activity of work collectives with political oversight. This is a reliable path for making the positive trends in the development of our society acquire a permanently upward character.

Also the brigade form of the organization of work and remuneration is beginning to be practiced more extensively. This important link of perfecting the economic mechanism deserves far more marked political support and broader utilization. It combines the economic aspect with the education of man toward a new attitude toward work and husbandry [hospodareni]. It is necessary to do more in this sphere, particularly as regards strengthening the party's influence, the political and educational activity, and also creating cadre and technical-organizational prerequisites.

Questions pertaining to increasing the assertive [realizacni] strength of the party organizations are connected with the offensiveness of the ideological and mass political work. In practice this requires that Communists and all working people be profoundly convinced about the correctness of the party policy and determined to fight for its realization. Only real, tangible results of our work can confirm the effectiveness of ideological influence. Therefore, the Communists' permanent duty is by their example to win daily the rest of the working people for the realization of party policy.

Further, Comrade Beno in his speech dealt with improving the quality of the party's membership base in the sense of the conclusions of the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee. He said that this development is very positive, the party's class character is being reinforced, the party is being rejuvenated. Between the 16th party congress and 1 January 1984, a total of 179,000 candidates were enrolled, of which 60 percent were workers. One has to continue seeing the quality of the enrolled candidates, see to their education, but also to their active share in the fulfillment of tasks of individual worksites.

In the closing part of his speech, the CPCZ Central Committee secretary stressed the importance of cadre and control activity. He said that capable, selfless functionaries and ranking personnel are working in all sectors. They are truly the party's golden fund. Considering the current tasks, demands on ranking personnel for qualities such as political maturity, militancy, assertion of progressive solutions, a high degree of responsibility for all-social interests, discipline, and of course, the capability to lead people, are coming more markedly to the fore. Improved must be the work with cadre reserves, which thus far meets in places with a small knowledge of capable and talented people [as published]. Great attention must be devoted to workers cadres.

The tasks we are ensuring also require a more marked strengthening of control activity and effectiveness. We need this control to become a truly organic part of all management work that is oriented toward the key issues of the realization of the economic, social, and cultural development of individual places, that it is carried out from the top as well as from the bottom, that it is principled and specific.

Closely connected with the implementation and the control of the resolutions are also the measures contained in the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on deepening the effectiveness of the struggle against the violation of the principles of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline. However, it has to be applied everywhere in life in such a way as to not be perceived onesidedly as a sanction for antisocial activity. Its main stress is the observance of discipline, order, party statutes, laws, and norms of socialist ethics. One has to work with it as with a part of a struggle for forestalling shortcomings, for a high degree of organization, and for the observance of party and state discipline and order.

We have enough strength to fulfill the tasks entrusted to us by the Central Committee, as well as a party capable of fighting, primary organizations capable of action, and an extensive army of Communists, Comrade Beno said. We are convinced that the party agencies, the aktiv of functionaries, and Communists in all sectors will exert all their strength, skill, and energy for successfully ensuring the tasks entrusted to us by the 16th party congress.

The seminar continues with a discussion about the experience from the political-organizational and political-educational work of regional and district committees and primary organizations, gained from ensuring the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Conference Ends

AU161401 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 84 pp 1-2

["PER"-signed report: "Responsible Approach to the Fulfillment of Tasks"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 12 May -- A 2-day statewide seminar of secretaries of regional, Prague, and Bratislava city, and district party committees for political-organizational work, devoted to the current tasks of party work, ended in Prague on Saturday [12 May].

Leading workers of CPCZ Central Committee and CPSL Central Committee departments and institutions were also present. The main address was delivered by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on Friday.

The Saturday session was devoted to the discussion on Comrade Beno's speech and to the exchange of experiences from political-organizational and political-educational work of regional and district party committees and primary party organizations in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and CPCZ Central Committee sessions.

Concluding the seminar, Comrade Mikulas Beno stressed that the struggle for implementing the line of the 16th party congress is entering its climax. The consistent political-organizational and political-educational work of regional and district party committees and primary party organizations must be commensurate with this. Its purpose is an initiative-filled and militant approach to the fulfillment of tasks. Prerequisites for this are created by the party's systematic work with cadres and its resolute control activity. Good experience in this activity must be generalized, further developed, and expanded so that primary organizations intensify their influence on work collectives and Communists are in the front line of work efforts.

Now as we are entering the year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, we must also show much more clearly what the socialist path and alliance with the Soviet Union mean for us. Through initiative-filled and good quality work, every Communist and every honest person should now contribute his share to the joint cause. This is also the most evident act in support of party policy.

LENART SPEECH AT SLOVAK WOMEN'S CONGRESS

AU161050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 May 84 pp 2-3

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee, delivered on 12 May at the opening session of the Congress of the Slovak Women's Union: "The Irreplaceable Role of Women, Conscious-Minded and Careful Mistresses of Our Socialist Homeland and Unwavering Fighters for Peace"; passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Esteemed congress, dear comrade delegates, esteemed guests: Your congress, the Congress of the Slovak Women's Union, enjoys the great interest of our Communist Party and the broad public. This is both justified and reasonable, for this is the convention of a significant National Front organization. It is not only the voice of tens of thousands of your members that resounds from its rostrum, but also the opinions and the experiences of hundreds of thousands of women of our Slovakia. The congressional preparations and the course of the congress up to now enable us to state with gratification that this is the voice of conscious-minded and careful mistresses of our socialist homeland, who are responsibly appraising the work achieved, and pondering the problems, joys, and worries that accompany them in their families, jobs, and public life.

Your congress is convening at a time when the efforts of the party and of the entire society are directed toward successfully fulfilling the economic and social program formulated by the party's 16th congress. A significant incentive in this effort was the 10th CPCZ Central Committee, which called on us to fulfill and overfulfill this year's plan by tigthening the tasks in the desirable directions, and thus to consolidate the positive results achieved last year.

The inspiring source of escalating our creative effort are the approaching significant jubilees of our people -- the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle, the Slovak National Uprising; the May Uprising of the Czech People; and the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. Our people are preparing to welcome the glorious anniversaries with the most valuable thing the working man has -- with free work, creative deeds, and even more efficient results. In this way they are proving their loyalty to the revolutionary ideals for which the best sons and daughters of our nations had fought at the side of the Soviet Union 4 decades ago; their loyalty to the ideals that, due to the merits of the Soviet Union's liberation missions and to the merits of its heroic Army, have emerged from the battles and the will of the Czechoslovak people to become the foundation and pillar of our new life.

Esteemed comrades: All the facts, the progress of socialism in our country, is emphatically reflected in the status of women. The report submitted at your congress provides a convincing testimony of this. It notes how the women's employment is constantly increasing; how their educational and qualification standards are improving; and how their creative participation in the management of the economy and of public affairs, as well as their general position in society, is rising. Due to the efforts undertaken by the party and the state, these processes are taking place not at the cost of, but in harmony with the great and noble mission of woman and mother, who is the spirit of the family in our socialist society. THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE LEVEL ACHIEVED BY THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN SLOVAKIA JUSTIFIES OUR SAYING THAT IT HAS ACHIEVED A NEW LEVEL, CHARACTERIZED BY ITS GRASPING THAT EVERY STEP FORWARD IN ITS ENDEAVORS IS VITALLY BOUND TO THE PROGRESS OF THE ENTIRE SOCIETY. YES, IT IS TRULY SO THAT THE POSITION OF WOMEN ON THE BASIS OF EQUAL RIGHTS IS BEING MORE AND MORE COMPREHENSIVELY IMPLEMENTED, AND WOMAN'S PERSONALITY IS INCREASINGLY ELEVATED IN INSEPARABLE UNITY WITH THE MATURING OF OUR SOCIETY AND WITH THE BUILDING OF ADVANCED SOCIALISM IN OUR COUNTRY.

The achieved results encourage us, they give us certainty, they stimulate us for further work. We value them all the more, since we know that we have been ensuring the high living standards and the social and life certainties under exacting domestic and complicated external conditions that have demanded increased effort in consolidating the country's defense ability. IT IS PRECISELY UNDER THESE CONDITIONS THAT THE STRENGTH AND ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM BECOME MANIFEST IN EFFECTIVELY UTILIZING THE EXISTING RESOURCES AND IN CREATING NEW ONES -- IT IS EXACTLY UNDER THESE CONDITIONS THAT THE DEEP HUMANITARIAN SUBSTANCE OF SOCIALISM HAS BECOME MANIFEST, THE SUBSTANCE AIMED AT DOING EVERYTHING FOR THE WELL-BEING AND HAPPINESS OF MAN!

Dear comrades, esteemed guests: We have been following with great attention your congressional preparations, which were held in the sign of the creative activity of tens of thousands of your members. The fact is encouraging that at your annual meetings and district conferences you appraised the achieved results in a businesslike, exacting, and enthusiastic manner; that you formulated your tasks for the coming period. We hold in great esteem the approval and support that you express, and continue expressing for the policy of our Communist Party, as well as your will and determination to contribute yet more efficiently toward building the advanced socialist society.

True, a number of critical remarks have also been voiced in the discussion, regarding the problems and shortcomings encountered by the working woman. It was positively appraised that last year the deliveries to the domestic market had further improved. This is a fact, because the food market has become stabilized and the rate of sales increases of industrial goods was twice that of food. Thus, even if the development proceeds in the right direction, you have justly pointed out certain shortcomings in the structure of the range of products and in the quality of goods.

THE SOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS, BUT ALSO OF OTHER ISSUES THAT CONCERN A BETTER SATISFACTION OF OUR NEEDS, MUST OF COURSE BE SEEN IN A BROADER CONTEXT, BEARING IN MIND THE REALIZATION OF THE PARTY'S STRATEGIC LINE OF ECONOMY INTENSIFICATION AND OF EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY OF ALL WORK. PERMIT ME, ESTEEMED COMRADES, TO DWELL TOGETHER WITH YOU ON THIS ISSUE.

IN THE EFFORT TO REALIZE THE SET LINE, WE HAVE ACHIEVED CERTAIN POSITIVE RESULTS, PARTICULARLY LAST YEAR. THIS IS ENCOURAGING, BUT AT THE SAME TIME WE REALIZE THAT WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED SO FAR CORRESPONDS NEITHER TO OUR NEEDS NOR POSSIBILITIES. DEPLORABLY, THE FACT THAT SUCH A SOBER APPRAISAL IS JUSTIFIED IS ALSO PROVEN BY THE APPROACHES THAT WE ENCOUNTER AND THAT UNDERRATE THE NEEDS OF THE TIMES, AND ALSO BY THE POSSIBILITIES THAT EXIST IN OUR COUNTRY. Let me quote an example: When the leading party and state bodies in Slovakia were gathering the proposals of economic production units for the plans of economic development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we had to register that they did not fulfill the envisaged intentions because they proposed a slower, merely 2 percent, annual growth of the national income. We expressed our dissatisfaction with this, and WE DEMANDED THAT PROGRESSIVE SOLUTIONS BE SOUGHT FOR, ENSURING AT LEAST A 3.8-4 PERCENT ANNUAL GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL INCOME. THIS IS A CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE, DICTATED BY THE NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT AND ITS DEFENSE ABILITY.

ONE OF THE SIGNIFICANT SOURCES OF A MORE RAPID CREATION OF THE NATIONAL INCOME WE SEE IN THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS. WE IN SLOVAKIA MUST BE ALARMED BY THE FACT THAT THE SHARE OF TOP QUALITY AND OF TECHNICALLY PROGRESSIVE PRODUCTS AMOUNTS TO MERELY 11.3 PERCENT. THAT IS WHY WE ARE FACING A TRULY MOBILIZING TASK TO ACHIEVE IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME A RESOLUTE SHIFT FORWARD, AND TO SUBSTANTIALLY RAISE, AND EVEN MULTIPLY, THE CURRENT PERCENTAGE OF THESE GOODS.

We are convinced that women, too, will greatly contribute to this all-national struggle.

Esteemed comrades: In stressing the inevitability of achieving a higher creation of resources as the decisive condition of better satisfying our growing needs, we simultaneously realize that a number of problems exist that we could frequently master far more rapidly and successfully with just a greater initiative and purposefulness, and often also with good will. Let us take, for instance, the sphere of services, to which you have devoted considerable attention at your annual meetings and conferences. In view of the significance of services for the population, and particularly in order to make life and work easier for the employed woman, the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee formulated the tasks for enabling national committees to manage services more efficiently and to be more flexible in ensuring them.

We can state THAT CERTAIN PROGRESS HAS BEEN ACHIEVED HERE DURING THE PAST 2 YEARS. THE NETWORK OF SERVICES IS SIGNIFICANTLY EXPANDING, NEW KINDS OF SERVICES ARE BEING INTRODUCED, THE DEADLINES FOR SERVICES ARE BEING SHORTENED, THE WORKING HOURS ARE BEING ADJUSTED IN THE CONSUMER'S INTERESTS; IN SEVERAL INSTANCES THE SERVICES ARE AT THEIR DISPOSAL ALSO ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS, SIMPLE FORMS OF SERVICES (SMALL WORKSHOPS) ARE BEING SET UP, AND SO FORTH. However, it must be frankly said that THIS IS MERELY A GOOD BEGINNING. The criticism that you have voiced makes it obvious that this is not the case everywhere.

Esteemed comrades: THE CARE FOR THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH STANDS IN THE CENTER OF THE BROAD ATTENTION OF OUR PARTY AND STATE LEADERSHIP. THIS IS ONLY NATURAL, BECAUSE SOCIALISM REGARDS MAN'S HEALTH AS AN IRREPLACEABLE VALUE OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY.

However, we naturally do not conceal that WE ALSO HAVE WEAK PLACES IN HEALTH CARE. Your members have been pointing out the long waiting times for treatment and hospitalization, and also the not always sensitive attitude toward the patients. THIS IS A SIGN FOR US THAT WE MUST BE MORE RESOLUTE IN STRIVING FOR A HIGHER QUALITY OF WORK IN HEALTH CARE AND FOR STRICT ADHERENCE TO ETHICS; THAT WE MUST IMPROVE THE STANDARDS OF MANAGEMENT IN ALL LINKS. In this connection I would like to say that, since it is women who work the most in health care, the quality lies, to a great extent, in their own hands.

We know that the issue of transportation is a burning problem for the working woman who is commuting to her job. We can see that in recent years the performance in passenger, and particularly bus, transportation improved. At the same time, a certain improvement has been noted in bus, and particularly railroad transportation. Although on the whole the appropriate government resolutions are being fulfilled, a number of problems continue to exist in passenger transportation. They are particularly manifested in industrial centers, and they are connected with the growth of employment. Naturally, this also requires a radical solution; this particularly applies to Bratislava. However, I would like to stress that EVEN UNDER THE EXISTING CONDITIONS WE SHOULD, AND WE MUST, LOOK FOR POSSIBILITIES TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION IMMEDIATELY. FUELS HAVE BECOME MORE EXPENSIVE; WE HAVE LESS OF THEM, BUT THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THIS SHOULD COVER UP WEAK PLACES IN MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL WORK. IN THE INTERESTS OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF TRANSPORTATION, WE MUST IMPROVE COORDINATION OF THE WORK OF TRANSPORTATION ORGANIZATIONS AND NATIONAL COMMITTEES, WHICH SHOULD PARTICIPATE WITH GREATER RESPONSIBILITY AND COMPETENCE IN PREPARING AND CREATING TRANSPORTATION TIMETABLES, PROCEEDING IN THIS FROM THE NEEDS OF PRODUCTION AND NON-PRODUCTION ORGANIZATIONS. IT MUST ALSO BE SAID THAT WE MUST LOOK FOR IMPROVEMENT POSSIBILITIES ALSO IN THE ADJUSTMENT OF WORKING HOURS IN ORDER TO BETTER DISTRIBUTE TRAFFIC PEAK TIMES. IN THIS RESPECT, THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS CONTINUE TO BE VALID AND MUST BE ADHERED TO. In the spirit of the congressional resolutions we demand that transportation workers more actively contribute to a higher standard of travel and that they consider it a matter of honor. Naturally, the travelling public must also contribute its share to this.

Esteemed comrades: It is obvious that, in speaking of the factors that influence efficiency and quality, we cannot but mention such a factor as good organization, discipline, order, adherence to work norms, and protection of socialist property.

The urgent nature of these issues is testified to by the negative phenomena that we encounter and that alarm us, and that must rouse all honest people to realize that IT IS NECESSARY TO PUT AN END TO PASSIVENESS, UNCONCERN, AND INDIFFERENCE, AND TO ERECT A DAM AGAINST THEM. WE ARE SIMPLY CONCERNED WITH MAKING ENTERPRISES, COOPERATIVES, AND INSTITUTIONS ARISE IN THE DEFENSE OF SOCIAL OWNERSHIP, SO THAT EVERY ORGANIZATION WOULD BE CAPABLE OF SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDING THIS OWNERSHIP WITH THE AID OF HONESTY, EXACTINGNESS, AND CONTROL. THUS, WE CANNOT AND MUST NOT RELY ON THE PROFESSIONAL BODIES OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY CORPS ACCOMPLISHING THIS BASIC AND SELF-EVIDENT DUTY INSTEAD OF THE APPROPRIATE WORK COLLECTIVES AND THEIR HEADS. WE WANT TO EXPRESS THE CONVICTION THAT WOMEN, WHO FORM THE LARGE PART OF WORK COLLECTIVES AND WHO HAVE A SENSE OF HONESTY AND JUSTICE, WILL ALSO ACTIVELY WARD OFF THE ATTEMPTS OF THIEVES, SWINDLERS, AND PARASITES: THAT THEY WILL DEMAND STRICT ORDER, PRECISE RECORD-KEEPING, AND SYSTEMATIC CONTROL IN EVERY SECTOR.

However, I would also like to say that we are concerned about other abuse, too. For instance, let us take trade; there we have quite a lot of cases of both open and concealed robbing of customers. Serious shortcomings have also been ascertained during the check carried out by the Committee of People's Control in school cafeterias on the hygiene and standard of eating; the most serious thing is that the shortcomings also concerned stealing food from children. These facts are sufficient to make us very seriously reflect on the situation, and to make us resolve matters and achieve rectification.

We are glad to state that WOMEN ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY ENGAGED IN RESPONSIBLE FUNCTIONS IN STATE BODIES, NATIONAL COMMITTEES, TRADE UNIONS, AND OTHER NATIONAL FRONT ORGANIZATIONS; THAT THEIR VOICE RESOUNDS MORE AND MORE EMPHATICALLY AT COOPERATIVE MEETINGS, PRODUCTION CONFERENCES, AND IN CIVIC COMMITTEES; AND THAT THEIR EXPERIENCE IS CONTRIBUTING TOWARD A SPEEDIER SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS TO EVERYBODY'S ADVANTAGE. WE ARE CONVINCING OURSELVES THAT, TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY PARTICIPATE IN MANAGEMENT, THEY SHOW THEMSELVES TO BE MODERN, COMMITTED WOMEN, STRIVING FOR THE ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR OWN PERSONALITY AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE HAPPY LIFE OF WORKING PEOPLE IN GENERAL. FOR US COMMUNISTS IT IS MOST ENCOURAGING THAT THIS DEVELOPMENT ALSO FINDS EXPRESSION IN THE INCREASING NUMBER OF WOMEN ENTERING THE RANKS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. IF, IN 1971, WOMEN MADE UP LESS THAN 14 PERCENT OF THE PARTY IN SLOVAKIA, TODAY THE FIGURE IS ALMOST 22 PERCENT. WE RESPECT THIS TRUST; WE RESPECT THE VOLUNTARY DECISION OF OUR WOMEN COMRADES TO WORK IN THE RANKS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY VANGUARD OF OUR WORKERS CLASS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WHOLE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOCIAL PROGRESS, AND TO FIND IN THIS WORK BOTH INNER SATISFACTION AND A CREATIVE SELF-REALIZATION.

HOWEVER, I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO STRESS THAT WE MUST CONTINUE STRIVING, AND WITH GREATER PURPOSEFULNESS, TO ACHIEVE A HIGHER REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN OFFICIAL POSITIONS, IN KEEPING WITH THEIR QUALIFICATIONS. That is why is it necessary in the management sphere to consistently overcome the barriers of distrust and underestimation of women, which continue to exist in some places, and to also devote greater care to the women's political and professional standards and prepare them for such positions. On the other hand, it is, of course, inevitable that women themselves show greater vigor and resolve to execute responsible functions, and that they find both support and assistance in their own self-improvement endeavors also in the organizations of your union.

Esteemed comrades: We deeply understand your concern about peace, which you expressed at your annual meetings and district conferences. We identify ourselves with your opinions that we will be able to solve and resolve everything only if peace will be maintained. Women have always damned wars, because in wars they lost those closest to them, their men and their children. However, the present nuclear war would be unimaginable more terrible, because it threatens every man, every child, every woman -- it threatens the very existence of mankind. It would be the greatest crime against mankind. The danger of a nuclear war is being incited by those governments that are striving to acquire world domination, that are turning whole regions into spheres subordinated to the satisfaction of their selfish interests. In order to be able to dictate their will to all nations, they are striving to achieve military supremacy. That is why they are unwinding new and newer armament rounds, which demand new retaliatory measures; that is why they are pushing the world to the edge of a nuclear catastrophe. It is reprehensible that, while the arms accumulation is robbing working people of food and clothing, of schools and hospitals, and finally of the very right to live, the arms industry circles are achieving fantastic profits from death-carrying arms. That is why it is so urgent to halt military armament; not to permit the deployment of nuclear arms; to liquidate military bases; and to condemn war preparation as a crime against mankind.

THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD ARE INCREASINGLY CONVINCING THEMSELVES THAT IT IS, ABOVE ALL, THE SOVIET UNION AND THE COUNTRIES OF SOCIALISM THAT ARE DOING EVERYTHING TO AVERT A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE. THE SOVIET UNION IS PREPARED TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF DISARMAMENT. IT IS PREPARED TO RESOLVE BOTH THE PROBLEM OF EUROPEAN, AND THAT OF STRATEGIC NUCLEAR ARMS ON A MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE BASIS. THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES IN NATO HAVE ALSO DECLARED, TIME AND AGAIN, THAT THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF NEGOTIATIONS. HOWEVER, THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT HAS NOT SHOWN THE LEAST WILLINGNESS TO SUPPORT ITS WORDS ON A DIALOGUE BY DEEDS.

ON THE CONTRARY: THE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES CONTINUES. ON THE EVE OF 1 MAY, COMRADE CHERNENKO AGAIN STRESSED THE SOVIET UNION'S PEACEFUL INTENTIONS AND ITS WILLINGNESS TO ACTIVELY COOPERATE WITH THOSE GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT WANT TO WORK HONORABLY AND CONSTRUCTIVELY FOR PEACE, BUT WHILE THE UNITED STATES AND THE NATO STATES ARE THREATENING WITH WAR, WE MUST BE VIGILANT, WARY, AND UNITED.

WE, DEAR COMRADES, ARE CONVINCED THAT WE CAN DO A LOT FOR AVERTING WAR AND PRESERVING PEACE. WE CAN DO THIS THROUGH OUR SUPPORT AND ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN THE WORLD TO ENABLE OUR CHILDREN, TO ENABLE MANKIND, TO SURVIVE. WE ALL ARE EXICTED ABOUT THE GREAT WILL, FEARLESSNESS, AND PERSEVERENCE WITH WHICH THE WOMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN ARE BESIEGING AMERICAN BASES: BY THE INVOLVEMENT WITH WHICH THE WOMEN IN THE FRG ARE ORGANIZING PROTEST MARCHES TO AMERICAN BASES. WE ARE EXICTED ABOUT THE RESOLVE SHOWN BY WOMEN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE WAR POLICY OF GOVERNMENTS IN THE WESTERN COUNTRIES AND FOR CONSOLIDATING PEACE.

IN THE SAME WAY, WE ARE EXCITED ABOUT THE WORK DEVOTION OF MILLIONS OF WOMEN IN THE SOVIET UNION AND IN OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WHO REGARD THEIR CONSTRUCTION WORK AS THEIR GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE FIGHT FOR PEACE. THE CZECHOSLOVAK WOMEN, TOO, HAVE CONVINCED THEMSELVES OF THE DEEP TRUTH THAT THE MORE ECONOMICALLY POWERFUL OUR COUNTRY BECOMES, AND THE FIRMER OUR DEFENSE ABILITY IS, THE GREATER IS OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRENGTH OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND THE MORE SECURE IS THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

Permit me, dear comrades, to wish you many, many new successes in the meritorious and noble work accomplished by your Slovak Women's Union in raising the welfare of our socialist fatherland and in enhancing its contribution to the fight for peace and progress.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you and all women and girls of our Slovakia successes in work, studies, and apprenticeship; good health; and happiness and satisfaction for your families, as well.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CP EDITORS OPENS

AU161056 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 14 May (CTK) -- A conference of the chief editors of the communist and workers parties' periodicals dealing with the issues of party life opened on Monday [14 May] in Prague. The aim of the conference is the exchange and generalization of experience acquired in the periodicals' work, and particularly on how they throw light on the role of basic party organizations and on the standards of their political-organizational and ideological work, on how they help enhance this role, and on how they strive to improve the methods of party management.

At the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation, the conference is attended by the periodicals' respresentatives and leading officials from the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; the BCP; the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia; the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea; the Communist Party of Cuba; the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; the MSZMP; the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; the Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO); the SED; the PZPR; the Romanian Communist Party; the CPSU; the Communist Party of Vietnam; and also by representatives of the editorial office of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

The conference was opened by Josef Valenta, member of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission and chief editor of the periodical PARTY LIFE [ZIVOT STRANY]. He conveyed to the conference participants the comradely greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee. The CPCZ attaches extraordinary significance to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal parties. An effective form of cooperation is the systematic mutual exchange of experience and its utilization. That is why the CPCZ Central Committee attaches great significance to the deepening cooperation of the communist parties' press organs.

The conference is also attended by Otto Cmolik, CPCZ Central Committee department head; and by Michal Stefanak and Vladimir Kozic, deputy heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments.

Beno Addresses Conference

LD161853 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received the leaders of the delegations to the fourth conference of chief editors of magazines of communist and workers' parties for questions of party life, organized by the magazine of the Central Committee, ZIVOT STRANY.

In a comradely conversation, he informed the party journalists from 15 countries about the work of the CPCZ in implementing the conclusions of its 16th congress and the resolution of the party Central Committee. The struggle for the [word indistinct] of the economic policy has become the basis of the politically organizational, ideologically educational, mass political work, and the control activity of the party organs and primary organizations in all sectors. Currently it is being manifested in the development of activity and initiative of the workers for the coming 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army.

In the name of those taking part, Mikhail Khaldeyev, deputy chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, editor in chief of the organ of the party Central Committee, PARTINAYA ZHIZN, thanked the Central Committee of the CPCZ for creating the optimum conditions for the successful work of the conference. Present at the meeting was Otto Cmolik, head of a section of the CPCZ Central Committee.

INTERNATIONALIST CONSCIOUSNESS SUPPORTED

AU161646 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 84 p 4

[Article by Professor Doctor Juraj Zvara, doctor of sciences and lecturer of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, in the "On a Theoretical Topic" column: "The Shaping of an Internationalist and Patriotic Frame of Mind and Consciousness"; passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Text] Our working people's activity and way of life are implemented in various pheomena and relationships. A whole sphere of individual forms of social awareness is linked with these relationships and activities; it permeates them, reflects them, and simultaneously consciously determines them. PART AND PARCEL OF THIS SOCIAL AWARENESS IS ALSO THE SOCIALIST NATIONAL FRAME OF MIND WITH AN INTERNATIONALIST AND NATIONALIST CONTENTS. It expresses and influences the existence and relations of such forms of the society's development as the socialist nation and nationality, and the socialist community of nations.

Socialist internationalism and patriotism, as the prevalent component of the contents of our working people's national frame of mind, is expressed as the so-called everyday, and on the other hand, theoretical frame of mind ON THE LEVEL OF THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY of broad MASSES OF THE CZECH AND SLOVAK NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES, AND ON THE LEVEL OF IDEOLOGY. We understand internationalism and patriotism naturally as a COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM, they do not merely include a frame of mind and a world outlook, and they are not merely expressed as such; above all, they are simultaneously contained and expressed also on the level of economy and of politics, as part of ethics, as social everyday practice.

The CPCZ is devoting extraordinary attention to shaping the working people's internationalist and patriotic frame of mind and consciousness. It is impossible WITHOUT AN ALL-ROUND INTERNATIONALIZATION AND INTEGRATION TO SUCCESSFULLY LINK SOCIALISM TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. THIS SAME TASK REQUIRES THAT WE CREATE INCREASINGLY BETTER CONDITIONS FOR THE CREATIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PATRIOTIC, CREATIVE POTENTIAL WHICH IS INHERENT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S WORKING PEOPLE. But the enemy is not idle either. Within the framework of psychological war, the enemy would like to revive the vestiges and prejudices of the old national frame of mind and to disintegrate the state and socialism. The deliberations of the latest congresses of the CPCZ and the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] emphasized such tasks as the deepening of pride in the national, democratic, and particularly socialist, traditions and in the results achieved by us; they emphasized the task to strengthen the unity of our working people's CZECHOSLOVAK frame of mind; the task to intensify the patriotic and internationalist consciousness and to link the deep sentiments of patriotism with proletarian internationalism; the task to "draw examples from the Soviet people's creative patriotism and internationalist way of thinking and feeling"; and so forth. The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session particularly underscored the need to place the values created in the period of socialism by our nations and nationalities in the center of our attention in education and propaganda.

"The further successes of the CPCZ's nationality policy are unthinkable without a systematic, offensive, and effective ideopolitical education, combined with the constant consolidation of our attitude toward the values that have been created under socialism by our nations and nationalities in the closest international union with the people of the countries of the socialist community."

The CPSL Central Committee session stated in April 1980 that "Socialist patriotism is a feeling which expresses man's love not only for his people, his nation, and his fatherland, but also for the entire world socialist community and for all progressive revolutionary forces in the world." Socialist internationalism, as an inseparable aspect of patriotism and vice versa, must be understood and developed "as the unity of theory and practice." The CPCZ understands internationalism and patriotism as a unity. It fully appreciates its INTRASTATE ASPECT (we are a socialist federation, the fatherland of Czechs, Slovaks, and members of the nationalities living in our country) and also its EXTERNAL ASPECT (we are a firm component of the socialist community).

At the same time, all that we have indicated above affirms that the party develops the internationalist and patriotic frame of mind on both LEVELS CITED by us. Our people's patriotic and internationalist frame of mind proceeds from the traditions of the Czechoslovak workers movement and has a RICH PSYCHIC AND SENTIMENTAL CHARGE. Not only the feelings of comradeship, friendship, patriotism, and Czechoslovak unity, the unity with our great brother, the USSR, but also the appropriate frame of mind, ideas, and opinions are deeply rooted in the people's psychical mentality, in their social character (determined by class and nationality), in traditions and social moods, and in the people's everyday way of thinking.

All this helped us to free ourselves of the yoke of fascism, to defeat the bourgeoisie, to join the world of socialism, and to build socialism. THE PSYCHICAL, SOCIAL MENTALITY OF THE ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF OUR PEOPLE REJECTS NATIONALISM, CHAUVINISM, ANTI-SOVIETISM, COSMOPOLITISM, AND ZIONISM -- THIS PSYCHOLOGICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL WEAPON AND PRACTICE OF IMPERIALISM. The progressive features, the internationalist and patriotic contents of our working people's social psyche ARE PRIMARILY ENHANCED BY THE INTERNATIONALIST EXISTENCE ITSELF, BY ITS PRACTICE, BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK REALITY. If practice is truly internationalist, its direct reflection on the level of social psychology is also internationalist. This fact is confirmed by the people's everyday behavior and relationships, but also by the results of public opinion research. Actually, only a very small percentage of people speaks of (or shows) the feelings, moods, and so forth of intolerance. This is our great Czechoslovak trump card when the bourgeois media strive to influence, with respect to the socialist countries and to the CSSR, particularly the social psyche of the masses, the social mentality, the character, social moods, and old religious or nationality prejudices. In our country they will not, they cannot achieve a breakthrough on this level. But since they cannot achieve it in our country, they strive to achieve it elsewhere.

Even less can they, will they, achieve a breakthrough on the level of ideology. Our people's internationalist and patriotic way of thinking is also being enhanced "from above," by the CPCZ's activities in Marxist-Leninist theory and ideology of national and nationality relations, by the scientific doctrine on internationalism and patriotism. In this sphere we do not know. we cannot know, any wavering. We have learned from the consequences of the crisis of 1968. We strengthen the people's everyday frame of mind by THE THEORETICAL FRAME OF MIND, by ideology, consciousness, and conviction. We are striving to influence the people's orientation, feelings, experience, thoughts, opinions, and stances -- we rear them. We want to, and we must, bring these endeavors to the individual; because we distinguish between internationalism and patriotism on the levels of all-social (all-state) and all-national frame of mind, and the INDIVIDUAL FRAME OF MIND.

However, the dynamics of the systematic transformation of our working people's internationalist and patriotic frame of mind into an active consciousness, conviction, and instruction for practical use also contains CONTRADICTIONS. These contradictions are neither small, nor are they insignificant. In the intrinsic totality of the national frame of mind, the fight continues between the socialist and the nonsocialist elements. We have both individuals and groups of people who do not link fatherland and socialism in their minds, nor even international interests of our nations and the socialist community. We also have people who do not appreciate the achievements of socialism; instead of socialist national pride and dignity and our common Czechoslovak state pride and dignity, they have admiration for the world of capitalism, mammonism, and cosmopolitanism. We are lucky in having only a few such people in our country, but we do have them.

The very dialectics of shaping the socialist national (internationalist and patriotic) frame of mind on the level of social psychology and on the level of ideology is also contradictory. Here we are, and must be, concerned about unity. The social psychology of the masses does not merely refer to "feeling," as we so frequently write; it concerns opinions, ideas, stances, and stimulators of activity. It is all the more necessary for us to demand that internationalism and patriotism as an ideology penetrate in advance into the national awareness of the masses, and even more so into practice. The very substance of practice must be truly internationalist; it must enhance our national and state, material and spiritual potential through the potential of socialist science and of scientific socialism AS PART OF THE WORLD SYSTEM.

Socialist internationalism, as part of Marxist-Leninist ideology and theory, is an extremely rich and complicated system which has its own laws, categories, and criteria.

It reflects the objective interests of the workers class, it is both the condition and the tool of the accomplishment of its historic and leading role on the national and the international scale. It is based on the Marxist-Leninist theory of the nation and of nationality relations; it is based on the rich experience accumulated by the communist parties in shaping the internationalist unity of working people. In our state it is the RULING IDEOLOGY. It proceeds from the PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITY OF THE CPCZ, of our workers class and our nations in our common Czechoslovak socialist state; it proceeds from the POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL, AND ACTION UNITY OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY; FROM THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION, from the collaboration and comprehensive integration and development of the CEMA countries' economic and social potential; FROM THE JOINT DEFENSE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOCIALISM within the framework of the Warsaw Pact states' cooperation; FROM THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH COMMUNIST PARTY AND STATE FOR THE SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF SOCIALISM NOT ONLY INSIDE THE COUNTRY, BUT ALSO WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY; from the idea and the reality of the voluntary union of socialist nations and states, which does not depend on the crisis policy of imperialism.

These are only a few of the main principles of internationalism; each of them represents by itself a series of complicated ideological and theoretical (and, naturally, also practical) problems. The CRITERION of whether we are truly conscious-minded on the level of socialist ideology, and whether we are truly internationalist lies in our attitude toward Czechoslovak socialist unity and statehood; in our attitude toward the USSR and the socialist allies, toward the socialist community in general; and in the attitude toward, and support for, the world revolutionary movement, the national liberation movement, and the fight for peace.

Whereas we usually speak of internationalism as a theory and ideology (and also practice), we mostly call patriotism a FEELING, as though it concerned only man's sphere of senses. BUT SOCIALIST PATRIOTISM, TOO, IS PART OF IDEOLOGY AND THEORY. It also has its laws, its principles, and criteria, which stem from the very object of patriotism -- that is, from the idea of "fatherland."

The structural elements of fatherland are, FIRST, a certain territory where the nation's history was stated (in the people's minds these elements are reflected as the place of birth, as the native country, the fatherland of one's ancestors, and so forth); SECOND, a specific nation and state (or the common state of several nations and nationalities) with a national language, or several languages, and with a common history, culture, way of life, traditions, and so forth; and, THIRD, the sociopolitical and economic-social conditions ruling the fatherland, which actually determine the SOCIAL AND POLITICAL TYPE OF FATHERLAND and also who rules it, who owns its riches, and whether it is really the nation, the people, who are its masters. From what we have said here, it follows that patriotism as a frame of mind is a complicated synthesis of relations toward nature, language, art, culture, class, nation, state, and community of nations and states. The language, territory, social mentality, and so forth are relatively lasting features, but the economic-political-social-ideological features of fatherland change far more rapidly. During the last almost 40 years, these features have changed in the case of the CSSR quite RADICALLY. These features, in particular, determine the character of fatherland. Only this understanding of fatherland -- V.I. Lenin characterized it as a "certain political, cultural, and social environment" -- can become the dynamizing factor of the fatherland's advance and of the initiative of its citizens.

Some of our people understand fatherland only in the closest sense, which we have mentioned here: as a native country and a national language.

However, most of them understand it also from the viewpoint of its other determining features -- the political, economic, social, and cultural features; they understand it as a "SOCIALIST FATHERLAND WITH A SOCIALIST SYSTEM, WITH A SOCIALIST CULTURE, WITH A SOCIALIST FRAME OF MIND, AND WITH SOCIALIST RELATIONSHIPS, AND ONE LED BY THE WORKERS PARTY HEADED BY THE CPCZ.

We cannot see the sources of patriotism only in the revolutionary past, we must see them PRIMARILY IN THE SOCIALIST PRESENT AND IN THE BATTLE FOR THE FUTURE, AND FOR AN EVEN FULLER DEVELOPMENT OF ALL FORCES AND POTENTIALS OF OUR SOCIALIST NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES. Far from being a mere matter of "senses", in the first place patriotism is a complex of WORLD OUTLOOK PROBLEMS and, as part of the world outlook, it must be developed systematically, and not sporadically and only on various specific occasions. If Comrade Konstantin Chernenko said at the CPSU Central Committee session held in June 1983 that "international upbringing must be conducted broadly, persistently, and creatively; it must not be limited to festivals, decades [dekady] and jubilee campaigns," then this is also fully valid for the other aspect of internationalism -- for socialist patriotism.

The category "nations" also merits the same attention within the framework of the world outlook upbringing and shaping of the frame of mind. This category, too, appears in the minds of some people as a kind of historically unchangeable mystery. However, actually it is a concrete bearer of fatherland, a specific form of our society's existence and development; a sum total of classes, social groups, and individuals, which also involves the determining class-social, and after that socioethnic features that are linked together by language, territory, national culture, national frame of mind, national psyche, and so forth. Our nations and nationalities emerged from old capitalist nations; they have retained certain national features while also absorbing all the progressive features introduced into the nation's history by the people's fights for progress and for national and social freedom; and they have become socialist nations and nationalities which are being shaped on new political, economic, and social foundations and in the unity of socialist internationalism and patriotism as a theory of the mind, of consciousness, and of practice. The relationship of our socialist nations and nationalities in socialist Czechoslovakia is being realized on the basis of the nationality policy pursued by the CPCZ and our socialist state, and on the basis of a certain system of principles belonging to this policy. The working people's realistic participation in this policy and in directing it is practically impossible without the understanding of, and adherence to, these principles. As SOCIALIST nations we have become unsually developed and mature, fully recognized and respected entities in the world. Today we are concerned with merging the high cultural, educational, moral-political, and production standards of our nations with the latest achievements in science as a production force -- which is impossible without a simultaneous all-round integration and internationalization. It is only thus that a socialist nation can fulfill its role as a form of the society's existence and development with regard to the members of the nation. From this there follow the criteria of socialist patriotism as part of the socialist way of life, of the socialist way of thinking and acting.

A significant criterion is the ability to make use of the ADVANTAGES OF SOCIALISM in our fatherland, and to implement these advantages in life by personal example in the sphere of production; of the improvement of labor productivity and of the improvements movement; of automation, robotization, and innovation; and generally in the overall improvement of efficiency in all sectors and all branches. But this also concerns the improvement of the entire complex of social and societal relations. This also concerns the nationality relations in the CSSR, which even today demand a deeper mutual cooperation and all-round communication (also regarding language), a better mutual knowledge, and a continuing mutual enrichment through the creation of socialist national cultures and of labor and scientific achievements.

All this enriches our Czechoslovak socialist way of life and internationalizes it; at the same time, the decisive thing is the systematic intensification of the QUALITY OF CZECHOSLOVAK RELATIONS.

We develop the working people's internationalist and patriotic frame of mind in the unity of influence exerted by ideology and by social psychology, by theory and practice, by one's existence and one's frame of mind. The patriotic and internationalist frame of mind represents a UNITED frame of mind as one of the forms of the totality of the social frame of mind. At the same time, we do not narrow down internationalism and patriotism to a mere frame of mind. The frame of mind which is not "operational," which is not realized in practice, is a barren flower. It is exactly in practice that it finds further incitements and the criteria of its corectness. The same thing is true of the socialist way of life, which develops on the foundations of one's existence and one's frame of mind, on the foundations of the relationship between the general, the particular, and the unique, and which represents the symbiosis of the internationalist in the national, and of the national in the internationalist.

BRIEFS

INDRA IN GOTTWALDOV -- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, arrived in the Gottwaldov District today. He was first welcomed at the department of tools and machines design at the Higher College of Industrial Art where he acquainted himself with the education of future designers. The department has already cooperated with 75 Czechoslovak enterprises, and among its students are some from the Bulgaria, Vietnam, Finland, the USSR, the GDR, and other countries. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 16 May 84 LD]

PROSECUTION OFFICIALS CONFERENCE -- A republic-wide conference of prosecution officials from the Czech Socialist Republic took place in Prague today, attended by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech prime minister. Jaroslav Krupauer, prosecutor general, stressed that in view of the complexity of the international situation the most important thing for the prosecution officials at present is to contribute effectively by using all the powers of the law to reinforce the inner strength of the socialist state. This means that the task of contribution to the dynamic development of the socialist economy comes to the forefront. He recalled that this will involve above all effective protection of the economy against antisocial activities, protecting it against direct thefts and other damage, as well as diminishing it as result of irresponsibility and indifference of officials. Jaroslav Krupauer also pointed out that a special attention is being devoted to the development of crime prevention. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 15 May 84 LD]

HONECKER, ARGENTINE CP LEADER DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD171936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1342 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Berlin 17 May (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, received on Thursday the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, Athos Fava, for a cordial talk.

Athos Fava talked about the new situation in Argentina which has come about as a result of the successful struggle of the democratic forces against the military dictatorship. He viewed the fall of the military dictatorship and the return to democratic conditions as a great victory for the Argentine people. This development mirrored the broad rise of popular movements in the south of Latin America against reactionary dictatorships and imperialist actions. New perspectives were opening thereby for a fundamental solution to the most burning economic and social problems of the country in the interest of the Argentine workers. Now it was necessary, by the creation of unity of action between the working class and all democratic forces, to strengthen the constitutional stability of the country and thus secure the democratic gains and thwart the attacks by reactionary forces at an early stage.

Athos Fava praised the role of the GDR as an important factor in the securing of peace in the heart of Europe and conveyed the gratitude of Argentine Communists for the internationalist solidarity and close links of the SED.

Erich Honecker explained to his Argentine guest the experiences of the SED in the implementation of the tasks presented by the 10th SED Congress. He spoke of the great initiatives and efforts by the GDR workers in the comprehensive strengthening of their socialist homeland in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. The results of the elections on 6 May 1984 were an impressive demonstration by the citizens of the GDR for the policies of the SED, and an expression of the close relationship of trust between people and party.

Erich Honecker praised the consistent and sacrificial struggle of the Argentine Communists for democracy and social progress. He expressed the unbreachable solidarity of the SED with the Argentine fraternal party, which had always proven itself a consistent representative of the national interest and a true internationalist party. Erich Honecker congratulated the Argentine Communists on having achieved their legality after decades of persecution and discrimination.

Both politicians expressed their concern about the increasing escalation of the international situation and the poisoning of international relations which was caused by the adventurist policies of the Reagan administration. The SED and the Communist Party of Argentina therefore see it as their primary task to do everything to protect peace against all imperialist attacks. They declared their readiness to work together with all forces who, irrespective of political, ideological, and other differences, have the fate of mankind at heart.

Erich Honecker and Athos Fava declared their support for the far-reaching peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. Together with the Prague declaration of January 1983, the Moscow declaration of June 1983, and the proposals by the socialist states contained therein, they pointed to practicable ways for measurable progress in the field of disarmament and for the return to international detente.

Erich Honecker and Athos Fava condemned the imperialist course of confrontation and the whipping up of dangerous tensions in various areas of the world, and strongly rejected the attempts to expand the NATO sphere of operation to the South Atlantic.

Both politicians paid tribute to the struggle of the Bolivian people for the securing of democracy and national independence, and affirmed the close solidarity of their parties with the struggle of the peoples of Chile and Uruguay against the reactionary dictatorships and for the restoration of democratic conditions. They declared their firm solidarity with Cuba, Nicaragua, and the popular forces in El Salvador, which are bravely and undauntedly resisting the military threat and blackmail policy of the United States.

Both politicians paid tribute to the high level of trusting relations between the SED and the Communist Party of Argentina, and affirmed their parties' desire to continue to work for the development of political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and the Republic of Argentina.

In the open exchange of views and opinions, which was also attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Edgar Fries, deputy chief of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee, the full agreement of the parties was expressed on all the issues which arose. It was agreed that the close, friendly relations between the SED and the Communist Party of Argentina should be further developed and deepened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the benefit of both peoples.

OLYMPICS OFFICIAL RESPECTS NOC'S DECISION

LD162141 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] National Olympic Committee [NOC] President Manfred Ewaldt explained today to the president of the General Assembly of National Olympic Committees, Mario Vazquez Rana, of Mexico, the GDR's point of view with regard to its nonparticipation in the Los Angeles Olympics. The U.S. Administration is violating important aspects of the Olympic Charter, and the safety of all participants is not guaranteed.

Mario Vazquez Rana respected with regret the sovereign decision of the GDR NOC. He spoke out for observation of the Olympic Charter and for Olympic games in a spirit of friendship, international understanding, and peace. Aspects of future cooperation in the international Olympic movement were also discussed.

FRG ORGANS OBSTRUCT TRAFFIC CROSSING BORDER

AU161333 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin ADN -- During the evening of 9 May, two drivers of the Berlin Auto Trans Combine returning from the FRG were forced by the Federal Border Protection Service to interrupt their trip at the FRG Rudolphstein border checkpoint and were submitted to an interrogation. Against their protests they were interrogated by members of FRG criminal police and searched. They were forced to strip, and the vehicles were searched. All allegations proved to be unfounded. The GDR drivers were only able to continue their trip after more than 2 hours.

The GDR Foreign Ministry has instructed the GDR ambassador in Bonn to lodge a protest against this serious interference in the border crossing by motor traffic for which the FRG organs are responsible.

SOLOMENTSEV LEADS DELEGATION IN COTTBUS VISIT

DW171317 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 16 May 84

[Excerpt] During its current stay in the GDR, the delegation of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Mikhail Solomentsev, CPSU Politburo member and Control Committee chairman, today visited Cottbus Bezirk. The guests were welcomed for an informative talk at noon by Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive Board.

Talks With Honecker

LD171801 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN) -- On Thursday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, for a friendly talk. Mikhail Solomentsev conveyed the fraternal greetings of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, which Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated.

In the course of the conservation, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the close, fruitful relations between the SED and the CPSU as the core of the unshakable fraternal alliance of our peoples and states. The intensive exchange between both parties, being continued in the well-tried way with the visit of the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, is a rich source of experience and stimulus for the shaping of the party's work of leadership.

In view of the aggravated international situation caused by the confrontation policy of the U.S. Administration, particularly by the deployment of new nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe, the GDR is reliably fulfilling its alliance committments. It will continue, along with the other states in the socialist community, to work with all its efforts for the preservation of peace, for the prevention of a nuclear inferno, and for the improvement of the world situation. The proposals put forward by Konstantin Chernenko have its full support.

Erich Honecker informed his guest about the manifold initiatives of the workers of the GDR to implement the resolutions of the 10th party congress of the SED, to prepare for the 35th anniversary of the GDR and for the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the German peoples from fascism.

Mikhail Solomentsev reported on the successful work of the CPSU and the whole Soviet people to implement the resolutions of the 26th party congress for the further enhancement of developed socialist society in the USSR.

Erich Honecker presented the Karl Marx Order to Mikhail Solomentsev, which had been awarded to him at the instigation of the SED Central Committee Politburo on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The talk, which passed in an atmosphere of close friendship and full agreement, was attended by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Commission, and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador in the GDR.

Receives Award

LD172057 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] This afternoon Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, presented the Karl Marx Order to Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in recognition of his services. The politician, together with a delegation, is at present on a visit to our country. During the presentation both Erich Honecker and Mikhail Solomentsev spoke. Here is a recording of the two speeches.

[Begin recording] [Honecker -- with simultaneous Russian translation] Esteemed Comrade Mikhail Solomentsev: It is a real pleasure for me to be able to present to you, an outstanding functionary of the party of Lenin, member of the Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, the highest award of the German Democratic Republic, the Karl Marx Order, which has been awarded to you on the occasion of your 70th birthday. Our party and state thus honor the important merits which you, dear Comrade Mikhail Solomentsev, earned during an active life as economic and state functionary, a functionary of the glorious CPSU [words indistinct]. At the same time we are paying tribute to the personal share you have had in the development and consolidation of friendly cooperation between our closely allied parties, states, and peoples.

Our inviolable militant bond with the CPSU and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic was and is the cornerstone of the policy (?pursued by) Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, of the SED and of the German Democratic Republic. This has been proved for 4 decades for the benefit of the two peoples and of peace. It is the pledge for the shaping of the stable development of the German Democratic Republic and for solving present and future tasks. Our republic is making her active contribution toward the further strengthening of our economic community. We are carrying out reliably our alliance duty at the western frontier of the socialist community in Europe. Faced with the danger of a nuclear war conjured up by the United States and NATO, there can be nothing more important than to devote all our strength of our ideas [words indistinct] to the preservation of peace. This corresponds to the joint resolutions of Prague and Moscow. To know that we are united with the Soviet Communists, the great Soviet people, our closest friend and alliance partner, strengthens especially today (?our belief) that our fight will be successful. Esteemed Comrade Mikhail Solomentsev, I congratulate you cordially on the honor awarded to you, and would like to add my best wishes for the future.

[Solomentsev -- in Russian with German translation] Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades and friends: Above all I should like to thank the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Government of the GDR, and you, personally, for the high appreciation shown to my work, and for awarding me the Karl Marx Order. I am sincerely and most deeply moved by your sincere remarks addressed to me. I consider this award as an appreciation of the consistent internationalist policy of the CPSU, as an expression of the fraternal solidarity of our parties and peoples. This award is called Karl Marx, the name of the genial founder of our shared doctrine, for which reason I shall treasure this award especially. The vital force and universal validity of this doctrine, developed further by the great Lenin and under this leadership, applied inpractice in our country, is today effectively and vividly realized on German soil. True to this legacy of Marx and Lenin, the SED is leading the people of the GDR securely ahead on the path of socialism.

My comrades and I, during our stay in your country, have had the chance to see for ourselves the kind of outstanding achievements of which the workers are capable in the 35th anniversary year of their socialist state.

By expressing to you my sincere thanks for this high award, I would also like to assure you at the same time that I shall continue in every way possible to contribute toward further strengthening the unity and close collaboration of our Marxist-Leninist parties, toward developing the fraternal friendship and overall cooperation between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the German Democratic Republic. It has been a special pleasure that I have been able to accept this high award from you dear Comrade Honecker. [end recording]

XINHUA GROUP MEETS SCHABOWSKI; SIGNS AGREEMENT

LD162054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- A delegation of the Chinese XINHUA news agency, led by Deputy Director Feng Jian, which is visiting the GDR, was received today by Guenter Schabowski, chief editor of NEUES DEUTCHLAND and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Guenter Schabowski explained to the PRC journalists the role of the Central Committee newspaper in the realization of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

During its stay, the delegation met at the SED Central Committee with Heinz Geggel, member of the Central Committee and chief of the Agitation Department. Also attending was the Chinese ambassador to the GDR, Li Qiangfen.

The Chinese guests also met other leading GDR journalists, including the chairman of the State Committee for Radio, Achim Becker. During visits to industrial and agricultural enterprises, new residential areas, and cultural centers, they were able to gain an impression of socialist progress in the GDR.

At the end of the visit by the Chinese delegation, an agreement on cooperation between ADN and XINHUA for 1984-85 was signed. It provides for an increased exchange of news and photographs.

KERSTEN SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH PRC

LD171953 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Beijing 17 May (ADN) -- The talks between the minister for heavy engineering and plant construction of the GDR, Rolf Kersten, and the minister for machine building of the People's Republic of China, Zhou Jiannan, ended on Thursday with the signing of a protocol on the development of cooperation in the scientific-technological sphere. It was agreed that cooperation should begin on a number of projects, among them rolling mills, opencast mine equipment, and air conditioning and refrigeration equipment.

The delegation of the GDR Ministry for Heavy Engineering and Plant Construction visited factories in the Chinese heavy engineering sector in Beijing, Dalien, and Shenyang.

In talks with representatives of other ministries and central state organizations, and with the acting chairman of the provincial government of Liaoning, Wang Guangzhong, further opportunities for economic and technological cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of China were discussed.

ACTION AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF OLYMPIC IDEAL

LD171403 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI) -- All central Hungarian dailies carry the statement of the Hungarian Olympic Committee published Wednesday, on the Los Angeles games. NEPSZABADSAG comments on the statement as follows (full text):

"In our country sport has deep roots. The world has always appreciated the results of Hungarian sportsmen who actively helped with the birth of modern Olympic games and have always been the flag-bearers of the Olympic ideal, peace and friendship. The same principle guided the Hungarian Olympic Committee when it included in its statute that '...it will not recognize and will condemn every discrimination against countries, peoples or persons on racial, religious or political grounds.' As if these wise thoughts had been formulated just yesterday and not 89 years ago.

"Realistically thinking renowned personalities of the Western world also admit that while outwards peaceful and polite statements are being made, behind the scenes powerful forces may freely act to poison the atmosphere of the Olympic games. Among them some 165 anti-Soviet and anti-Communist groups are making schemes in the organizing country to ruin the friendly competitions of young people.

"The socialist countries have taken action in due time against the phenomena that seriously violate the Olympic ideal. However justified the complaints were considered by the International Olympic Committee, they remained unrepaired in practice. It is to be established with regret that in the shadow of anti-communism, mistrust and suspicion that conditions for the 1984 Olympic games to live up to its original aim and be a noble competition of sportsmen of the participants countries, a great festival of friendship of young people, are missing. As adherents of the Olympic ideal, we are against that forces interested in seeing the international tension rise should use also the Olympic games as a means to achieve their aims.

"Every sport-loving person is sincerely sorry that the Hungarian sportsmen who were preparing for the Olympics conscientiously and with great efforts, are unable to attend the games in the present circumstances. Hungarian sportsmen are always prepared to represent their socialist country at friendly competitions with young people from countries with different social system, too. As to the future, we sincerely hope that reason will conquer also in this matter and the attempts aimed at corrupting the Olympic ideal will end with the failure of not the Olympic movement but the provokers," ends the commentary in NEPSZABADSAG.

ACZEL, USSR'S DEMICHEV VIEW PARTIES' TASKS

LD172124 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, Thursday met Petr Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and cultural minister of the Soviet Union, who came to Hungary to attend the meeting of cultural ministers of the socialist countries. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere and a spirit of complete understanding the parties exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation, current tasks of the HSWP and the CPSU and further development of the two parties' contacts in the fields of ideology, culture, science and education.

PULLAI, SOVIET MINISTER HOLD TALKS ON RAILWAYS

LD172014 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- Hungarian Communications Minister Arpad Pullai and Nikolay Konarev, his Soviet counterpart, had talks in Budapest on bilateral railway relations and relevant aims for this year. The coordinated effort to expand the railway transfer point at Zahony-Csap was discussed. Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi met the Soviet minister. Nikolay Konarev left Budapest Thursday.

CUBAN JUSTICE MINISTER WELCOMED BY MARKOJA

LD172013 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May (MTI) -- Cuban Justice Minister Juan Escalona Reguera and delegation arrived in Hungary Thursday for an official visit on the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart, Imre Markoja. The ministers are to discuss timely issues in the legal and juridical relations and cooperation of the two ministries. Imre Markoja welcomed the delegation at Budapest airport, with Cuban ambassador to Hungary Jose A. Tabares present.

LAZAR RETURNS FROM BULGARIA, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD172306 Budapest Domestic in Hungarian 2000 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Our country and Bulgaria want to continue their multilateral cooperation. This, among other things, is established by the communique issued on the Hungarian-Bulgarian prime ministerial talks. Gyorgy Lazar and his entourage have arrived home from Sofia.

AUSTRIAN TU DELEGATION VISITS 15-16 MAY

LD171226 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- A delegation of the leftist block of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OGB) led by President Anton Hofer paid a visit to Hungary May 15-16 on the invitation of the CCTU Secretariat.

The delegation met President Sandor Gaspar and General Secretary Lajos Mehes of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The Austrian trade union officials studied Hungary's social and economic policy situation, living and working conditions of the workers, and the work and aims of the trade unions. Officials of the CCTU and the Austrian delegation reviewed friendly working relations between the two organizations, judged them as useful and successful and agreed to continue cooperation. The Austrian delegation left Budapest Wednesday.

NEW POLICE UNIT TO COMBAT CONSUMER FRAUD

LD180355 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] A Fraud Squad [Gazdasagi Rendeszet] is to be created. This has been decided by the Minister of Internal Affairs. The task of the Fraud Squad which would be operating within the Budapest police headquarters will be to take measures against the cheating of consumers. In the capital, and if necessary in the provinces as well, the Fraud Squad will work together with the state and social controllers.

MEDIA COVERAGE OF OLYMPIC GAMES NONPARTICIPATION

'Text' of NOC Statement

LD171202 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 17 May -- The board of the Polish Olympic Committee held a meeting here today attended also by representatives of Polish sports unions from those sports events which are in the programme of summer Olympic games. It was decided that Polish representation will not be entered for competitions of the 23rd Olympic games in Los Angeles in connection with the situation surrounding the games. Here is the text of statement of the Polish Olympic Committee published here today:

The board of the Polish Olympic Committee, at a meeting held today and attended also be representatives of Polish sports unions, has examined the issue of participation in the 23rd Olympic games. After a comprehensive debate and taking into account all the elements of the situation which arose around the Los Angeles Olympic games, the Polish Olympic Committee resolved not to enter the Polish representation for the participation in the games.

We are fully aware that this is an unpleasant decision, first of all for the sportsmen, but also for the millions of sports fans in Poland. The absence of Polish representation at the games will also come as a disappointment for those Poles living abroad who have always held Polish sports dear and who deserve our gratitude for the support they have repeatedly demonstrated.

Polish sportsmen have taken part in the Olympic games without interruption since 1924 and the Polish Olympic Committee has always been among the active participants in the international Olympic movement. We have been making all-out preparations also to the Los Angeles Olympics and we wanted to take part in them. The competitors devoted years of hard work with this aim in mind. All the necessary organizational steps had been made and, despite our difficult economic situation, sizable means were allocated to pay for the participation in the games.

From the beginning we realized that organization work on the Olympic games to be held in the United States, entrusted to a group of private persons, would lead to a number of negative consequences, even if one could not deny the good will of many of those persons. At international meetings and in its statements, the Polish Olympic Committee repeatedly criticized all that in the organization of the games which was incompatible with the Olympic Charter. Polish mass media carried many news stories and commentaries on that topic.

For a long time now we did not conceal our concern but at the same time we hoped, especially after the generally favourable meetings held by Association of National Olympic Committees in January 1983 in Los Angeles, that hosts of the Olympic games would draw proper conclusions from the universal criticism. We appealed for this once again in our statement of April 16, 1984 which, among other things, stressed that "the Polish Olympic Committee will closely participate in efforts which would ensure a favourable course of preparations and the Olympic games in Los Angeles."

Unfortunately, postulates and appeals by national Olympic committees efforts by the International Olympic Committee, general concern voiced by the world public opinion -- this all was in fact ignored by the U.S. Administration which limited itself to vague declarations but did not take real moves ensuring security for the participants in the Olympic games and atmosphere which is necessary for the Olympics.

An unbearable situation has developed: Subversive organizations whose aim is not to let Soviet and other athletes from socialist countries to take part in the Olympic games are operating with impunity, preparations are proceeding to recruit refugees, special funds are being gathered for this aim, there are threats of provocative actions.

Like the Olympic committees of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries we believe that all this contradicts the Olympic idea and would inevitably negatively influence the atmosphere in which competitions. The real animators of this campaign do not hesitate to abuse the Olympic games for their political goals, to intensify attacks against socialist countries and to aggravate international situation. The character and effects of this policy are particularly painfully felt by Poland, which has been a target of economic restrictions, massive propaganda aggression and aggressive attacks, including an official statement by a high-ranking official of the U.S. Administration of May 5, 1984.

We are also aware of the various preparations of anti-Polish centers in Los Angeles for holding subversive action against the Polish team.

Adopting the resolution on the non-participation in the 23rd Olympic games in Los Angeles, the Polish Olympic Committee turns to Polish athletes for the appropriate understanding of the motives of this decision and for the dignified stand in the situation which has arisen. We will do everything in order to surround sportsmen with comprehensive care and to enable them to demonstrate the sport level they have achieved. We will develop multilateral cooperation and international exchange in the field of sports.

The Polish Olympic Committee states that, being [word indistinct] traditions, it will continue to actively participate in the activities of the International Olympic Committee, the Association of the National Olympic Committees [ANOC] and international sports' federations and will consistently defend the unity of the Olympic movement and permanent universal values of the Olympic idea.

U.S. Policy Fans Tension

LD171749 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] The statement of the Polish Olympic Committee can be summed up in the following way: The organizers of the Los Angeles Olympic games will not be able -- this is now clear -- to ensure an appropriate, sporting atmosphere during the Olympics, nor will they be able to ensure elementary safety for its participants. At an earlier stage, we voiced our opinions about the growing tendencies in Los Angeles itself and also in Washington -- tendencies which run counter to the Olympic spirit.

Since these warnings, emanating from other countries, too, have been systematically made light of, the Polish Olympic Committee found it had no alternative other than to pass a difficult decision conerning nonparticipation of Polish sportsmen in the games. This is not a boycott on our part of this greatest sports event in the world, nor is it a political demonstration. The American side or, to be more precise, the Washington administration introduced politics to the Olympic idea.

Likewise, earlier it introduced politics into the issue of economic cooperation and trade exchange, with our country too, violating good international customs, breaking agreements, turning its own pledges into a scrap of paper.

The atmosphere created on the other side of the Atlantic around the participation of teams from socialist countries in the Los Angeles games is an integral part of Washington's policy of fanning up tension throughout the world, dividing mankind into two camps and clouding the international atmosphere wherever possible.

Polish sportsmen will not participate in the games, because the hosts made it impossible for them -- if this term can be at all applied to those who are in charge of the Los Angeles games. However, as the Polish Olympic Committee's communique puts it, the belief in the human values of the Olympic idea continues to be current in Poland.

Anti-PPR Moves Force Decision

LD181011 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 18 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's papers publish the statement of the Polish Olympic Committee, which has decided not to enter our national team for the Los Angeles games.

The Polish Olympic Committee's decision, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in its commentary, has been forced by the anti-Polish activities of the current U.S. Administration, by the atmosphere created in Los Angeles -- an atmosphere of a politically inspired campaign against sportsmen from People's Poland; by the clear attempts to make use of the games for the purposes of confrontation with teams representing the socialist states.

Despite numerous reminders, from Poland, among others, the U.S. authorities and the games' organizers ignored our reservations, and not without arrogance. Polish Olympic sportsmen, who have been participating in the games for 60 years, except for the World War II interval, are unable to come to Los Angeles because Ronald Reagan's administration has been carrying out activities hostile to Poland for 4 years. The recently published White Book documents this fully. The Polish Olympic Committee's decision, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, is no boycott or revenge action. The Polish Olympic and sports movement will continue to develop links with sportsmen from all countries, including American sportsmen, striving to defend the idea of the Olympic Charter against abuses on the part of politicians bent on confrontation.

NOC Chairman's Comments

LD172056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] The main news item today is the decision of the Polish Olympic Committee [PKOL] not to send our sportsmen to the Olympic games in Los Angeles. Marian Renke, chairman of the PKOL is at the microphone.

We are aware that this is a difficult and unpleasant decision, particularly unpleasant to the competitors who have been preparing for years to take part in the Olympics and for whom participation in the Olympics is the mark of great distinction. This is also a tragedy for millions of sport fans, for Poles abroad who follow the Polish sports events with support and often demonstrate their support for us. We have been preparing to take part in the Olympics and did everything, in our difficult circumstances, (?to achieve the best results). At the same time we have been aware that, for quite some time, the situation in Los Angeles and around Los Angeles is not a normal situation.

However, although in the initial period there were arguments, polemics, [word indistinct], debates around the issue of organization, excessive commercialization and so on, then since last year other issues came to the head, namely the issue of security of the participants and of the political climate -- this is what one must call it. In January (?1983) we had a meeting in Los Angeles of national Olympic committees; it went quite well and we were leaving in hope that all this will work out; there were various declarations then. Alas, instead of concrete actions by the U.S. Administration, the U.S. authorities, because the organizing committee has no powers, we have completely different phenomena, many organizations appeared which attacked the socialist countries with hostility, which used insulting slogans, organizations which wished to make the stay at the Olympics for the socialist countries as unpleasant as possible. There were lots of anti-Polish accents in this, a lot of activities by centers hostile to our country. This would have caused our competitors to take part in a different situation, psychologically speaking, than competitors of the teams which were not subjected to such activities. Therefore there would have been no chance for equal rights, there would have been a climate contrary to the Olympic ideal and all requirements of the Olympic Charter.

These are, therefore, our motives. On the other hand, aware that this decision is difficult, particularly for the competitors, we shall do everything to extend [words indistinct] to give them a chance to present their sport achievements, so that they can take advantage of the results of their work of many months and often many years. This will be for us [words indistinct].

One more thing that I would like to stress: We shall at the same time take active part in all activities of the international Olympic movement. We shall take part in discussions and meetings which shall take place as our stance is on no account directed against the Olympic movement. On the contrary, we shall be even more active in strengthening it and strengthening its unity, simply we shall be faithful to our traditions -- and the PKOL has always been an active participant of the Olympic movement.

No Rival Games Planned

LD172155 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 17 May 84

["Commentary on Polish Olympic Committee decision (by PAP journalist)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 17 May -- Nobody who followed the developments was surprised to hear today's decision by the Polish Olympic Committee not to enter our Polish team for the summer Olympics in Los Angeles, as the Polish side had long been pointing to irregularities in the preparations for the Los Angeles Olympics and to numerous instances of negligence thereby. Polish representatives had repeatedly indicated threats to the Olympic games and the Olympic players' security, which they did in the International Olympic Committee and ANOC sessions and other sports officials' meetings.

Last month, the Polish Olympic Committee voiced its concern over the Olympic games, and the last few weeks saw further intensification of the propaganda campaign in the United States: In late April a rally was staged by antisocialist groupings in Los Angeles at which banners read [words indistinct] sportsmen from the socialist countries," an unprecedented way for the host country to greet foreign sportsmen in the 90-years history of modern Olympics.

What's more, the U.S. undersecretary of state W. Dam made an inconsiderate attack on Poland one of these days and [word indistinct] stepping up the propaganda campaign by Radio Free Europe and Voice of America.

The U.S. side has failed to meet its obligation as the Olympic host. The U.S. consul general in Poland stated point blank that he cannot warrant that all members of the Polish Olympic team would be [words indistinct] visas. Only 260 Polish sportsmen were granted identity cards by the Olympic organizers so far, against 500 contestants appointed for the team. On top of that, the Polish Olympic Committee has not been granted the right for its charter planes meant to fly Polish sportsmen to Los Angeles, to land in the U.S.

The news have recently been making [words indistinct] the West as to [words indistinct] alternative Olympic games of socialist countries. The Polish Olympic Committee is not going to stage any rival contests. However, international sport contacts will be continued, and naturally, conditions will be secured for sportsmen who have for years been working hard to be ready for the Olympics [word indistinct] their skills.

The international Olympic movement [word indistinct] going through a tough period and hence the need for increasing efforts to defend it.

[Word indistinct] Poland is going to play host to Mr J.A. Samaranch, chairman of the International Olympic Committee, who is supposed to appear as an honorary guest to the 11th National Youth Tournament in Poznan. This indicates that our links with the international Olympic movement are of a durable nature.

YOUTH 'OLYMPICS' SUPPORT USSR WITHDRAWAL

AU171232 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 15 May 84 p 5

[Report signed "A": "Hrubieszow '84 -- They Exerted Themselves Like Olympic Athletes"]

[Text] Thousands of people from the Zamosc area took part in the opening of the second "Hrubieszow-'84" Olympic Games [Hrubieszow is a town near the Soviet border] -- a sports event for young people, which instead of being lit by the Olympic flame, was illuminated by a flame that was brought by a peace relay from the Rotunda in Zamosc -- the place where several scores of thousands of Poles died a martyr's death, murdered by the Nazis. The games were not only a display of the sporting competitiveness of young people from small towns and rural areas, but they were also a mass peace demonstration.

The games' participators and the public who had gathered in the stadium gladly listened to the greetings message that was sent to them by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee: "(...) Let this advantageous event, which is a demonstration of peace and a popularization of noble ideas, give all its participants the satisfaction of the sports, endow them with patriotic thoughts, and pleasant impressions."

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski also sent a message congratulating this excellent idea of organizing a patriotic event combined with sporting recreation. The ceremony was attended by Leszek Miller, director of the PZPR Central Committee Youth Department.

One of the most important moments of the opening of the games was the reading of the message to the National USSR Olympic Committee, in which the Polish youth participating in the games expressed their support for the decision made by the USSR athletes who refused to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics, protesting in this way against the violation of the Olympic Charter by the hosts of the Olympics -- the first Olympics in history that so unceremoniously exploited the Olympic idea for a political struggle.

The Hrubieszow event was participated in by 90 teams, who wore the national colors of 90 countries. The Olympic formalities were faithfully adhered to during the event. The competitors engaged in 10 different kinds of sports and in 80 various competitions, and the most popular was the Olympic mile race, in which 2,000 people took part. The football tournament was equally popular and was participated in by 61 teams.

Aside from the sporting matches, the following concomitant events took place during the duration of the games: an artistic competition entitled "Your Impression of the Olympics," the "What Do You Know About the Country Under Whose Colors You Are Competing?" competition, an exhibition of Olympic souvenirs, a raffle, and an Olympic quiz.

A collection was also organized for funds for the Hospital-Monument for the Polish Mother, which amounted to almost Z200,000.

The organizers and the participants in the games deserve some words of appreciation, mainly for the fact that they managed to prepare this event almost exclusively through social endeavor, and for its efficient organization, as well as the creation of a truly Olympic atmosphere.

KUWAITI OFFICIAL AR-RASHID VISITS WARSAW

Makes Arrival Statement

LD171133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 17 May 84

[Report from Warsaw airport]

[Text] This is Warsaw Okecie International Airport. The time is 0900. The scheduled plane from Moscow is just landing. On board of this plane, the Kuwaiti state delegation headed by Rashid ar-Rashid, foreign under secretary, is arriving in our country for an official visit. The delegation is greeted by Ernest Kucza, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Shortly after arrival, Rashid ar-Rashid was asked about the purpose of his visit to our country. He replied:

[Begin Ar-Rashid recording, speaking in Arabic with superimposed Polish translation] First of all, I would like to give thanks for a very warm reception. I consider our relations with Poland as good in the political, economic and cultural fields. During our visit we hope to sign an executive program for the cultural agreement between our countries.

This visit has no connection with any kind of breakthrough in mutual relations. It is simply a continuation of good actions undertaken earlier. At the same time we hope that we will manage to deepen the successes to date in the field of cooperation. [end recording]

Exchanges Views With Olszowski

LD172024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Stefan Olszowski has received Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid, foreign under secretary of the State of Kuwait, who is in Poland on an official visit. Minister ar-Rashid passed greetings for the political leadership of our state from the amir of the State of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, and the premier, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah.

In a frank and friendly discussion views were exchanged on the state of mutual cooperation. Recording its development in many areas, the willingness to further expand the mutual relations was expressed. Evaluating the development of international situation, anxiety was expressed over tendencies dangerous to peace in various regions of the world, in particular in Europe and in the Near and Middle East.

JABLONSKI ARRIVES IN ROME, MARKS WAR ANNIVERSARY

LD171248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] In connection with ceremonies to mark the anniversary of the battle at Monte Cassino, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and of the Main Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, arrived in Rome today at the head of the Polish delegation.

He was welcomed at the airport with the military honors due to a head of state.

Speaks at Ceremony

LD180927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] During a solemn ceremony at the Monte Cassino Cemetery, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the Main Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, paid tribute to the heroic Polish soldiers who had conquered Monte Cassino in May 1944, thus opening the road to Rome for the allied forces.

Speaking during the ceremony, Henryk Jablonski emphasized that the close link between the Polish national liberation struggles and the freedom-loving aspirations of other peoples was one of the proudest pages in our history.

Pope Receives Glemp, Others

LD180923 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Pope John Paul II has received in audience groups of Poles who arrived to take part in the ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the Monte Cassino battle. Cardina Jozef Glemp, Polish Primate, was among those present at the audience.

Italian Reportage

For Rome ANSA and Vatican City coverage of Henryk Jablonski's visit to Rome, including his participation in the Monte Cassino battle anniversary commemoration, his meeting with Italian President Sandro Pertini, and his reception by Pope John Paul II, see the Italy section of the 18 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DAM'S SPEECH: ELECTION PROPAGANDA OR POOR POLICY

AU171129 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 84 p 6

Jerzy Lobman commentary: "Repeated Arrogance"]

[Excerpts] Mr Kenneth Dam, U.S. assistant secretary of state, made a speech in Chicago about which it is difficult to say whether it was a misuse of election propaganda for the sake of foreign policy or a misuse of a diplomatic statement for the sake of elections.

A large part of that speech was devoted to Polish affairs, and it is easy to establish that this part was an abuse of common truth. Although his speech was long, its basic content was expressed in a single sentence: "Because you know what our policy vis-a-vis Poland has been, you know what it will be."

Well, we do know that in the past few years the Washington administration's policy toward Poland has been hostile, aggressive, and arrogant. We also know that, despite its efforts, it has achieved none of its political goals and that it has been a sterile policy. That is why the only thing one can do is to express surprise that such a high official of the State Department allows himself to be so undiplomatically candid about future policy.

However, a ranking aide from the Reagan administration did not go to Chicago, where a large segment of the electorate is represented by American Poles, just to let the electorate know that his boss intends to continue to flounder in the blind alley of the U.S. policy of his own making toward Poland. That is why the other passages of Mr Dam's speech were not so candid and presented a full and even expanded panorama of all abuses of truth and of the devious manipulations that Washington has been juggling with regard to Poland for some time now.

"We want a Poland," Mr Dam said, "which is able to meet the economic needs of its people." This American lover of our country seems to ignore the fact that his President's solicitude for our people has showed and is showing itself in attempts to strangle the Polish economy, especially in the food sector, which is a sector directly affecting large sections of our people. However, Mr Dam knows how hypocritical and cynical his assertions are and that is why he tries to shore them up by arguments such as the charitable assistance in the form of parcels that has been organized in "cooperation with the Church." According to Mr Dam, that cooperation "effectively scotches the propaganda assertions that the U.S. sanctions are to blame for Poland's economic difficulties."

Like his chief, Mr Dam also assumed the tone of a schoolmaster facing a pupil -- the PPR Government. He graciously conceded that the normalization in our country had achieved some progress and said that the negligible toning down of the U.S. restrictions (fishing and charter flights) was a "response" to this progress. Finally he promised that if our country accepts Reagan's various "conditions," which constitute interference in our internal affairs, the restrictions in question may be further eased or canceled. Mr Dam somehow failed to note that the development of our country's situation continues regardless of Washington's "conditions" and "demands." He also "forgot" that it was his country that had unilaterally reneged on the solemn bilateral pledges and on the principles of international law and that it is not up to him to scold others.

Mr Dam can also be sentimental. "We desire a Poland that is open to the West," he cried. It is probable that Washington's policy seeking to isolate Poland (precisely from the West) in the international arena and such results of it as the failure to invite Polish veterans to attend the Normandy invasion anniversary or the preparations to organize -- with the participation of some members of Mr Dam's Chicago audience -- provocations against Polish athletes if they were to attend the Los Angeles Olympic games, is an expression of that desire.

We can agree with only one aspect of this new anti-Polish provocation represented by Mr Dam's speech. That aspect is a symbolic choice of the speaker. Dam, translated into Polish is "tama." According to the Webster dictionary, a dam is "any structure that blocks a current of water." True words. Speeches such as Mr Dam's speech are indeed a dam to dam all currents of international cooperation and agreement.

Constructive diplomacy usually tries to achieve cooperation and agreement. Serious diplomats are also given to realism and not to obsessions. However, Mr Dam -- like his chief -- seems to represent a different school of diplomacy, one that is a little behind the times and one that harks back to the times of prairie hunting.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL EXAMINES DEBT, REPAYMENT

LD171529 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 17 May -- In an interview granted to government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Dorosz said that "The Polish debt to socialist countries amounts to some 3.8 billion transferable roubles at present. This year's total Polish export to these countries will reach some 8.1 billion roubles, thus the relation (between debt and exports) is a safe one, taking into account that debt servicing costs remain low and the credits are long-term ones.

"One must admit, however, that considerable strains appear as regards the payments balance with capitalist countries. They stem mainly from the necessity to spend big sums on debt servicing," Dorosz went on. "It is assumed that we must allocate this year 1,650 -- 1,750 million dollars to pay interest and servicing costs on long-term and medium-term credits, and additionally 300 million dollars in order to cut down the short-term debt.

"Thus, all in all, 2 billion dollars from this year's current earnings will be spent on payments tied to servicing of debts. For the sake of comparison, I will add that the central annual plan envisages export earnings amounting to 6.2 billion dollars." Dorosz recalled that the plan provides for drawing abroad short and medium credits this year to the tune of only 200 million dollars, that is considerably less than last year, let alone previous years. "This is a sum which could be termed a 'techical' one: It is very slight comparing to the planned total of import payments of 4.7 billion dollars. One should stress, however, that this sum does not include the so-called revolving credits obtained in connection with signing of agreements on partial debt rescheduling. This year revolving credits will amount to some 800 million dollars," Dorosz said.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS FARMING, FOOD, ENERGY

AU171317 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports: On 14 May the Government Presidium considered selected problems of farming and food production and adopted a government plan for implementing the Ninth ZSL Congress decisions. The plan details the tasks flowing from the extensive discussions in the precongress period and during the congress itself and from the congress resolutions.

Many proposals formulated during the National Conference of PZPR Delegates and the Ninth ZSL Congress were transmitted to ministries and cooperatives organizations for implementation. Some of these proposals, especially those of a local character, were incorporated in the local election programs. As for the government plan, it includes the long-term proposals that require government evaluations, analyses, and decisions.

The government tasks resulting from the Ninth ZSL Congress were listed in four groups:

-- Activities of the entire economy to promote farming and food production;
-- Economic policy toward rural areas and farming;
-- Increased supplies of production equipment for farming and food sectors;
-- Conditions for developing education, science, culture, and social facilities in rural areas.

The government plans stipulate the deadlines for implementing individual tasks and the persons responsible for this implementation.

The Government Presidium studied a report on the situation of farming and food production. The period of 1 year during which the resolution of the 11th Joint Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee were implemented has proved the correctness of this resolution. The interparty cooperation designed to achieve the country's self-sufficiency in food production has produced positive results. Radical improvements have been achieved in balancing the export and import of farm and food products. The adverse balance of foreign trade in those products decreased from Z164 billion in 1981 to Z14.7 billion in 1983. That situation has also been brought about by restrictions and by nonavailability of credits to pay for imports. Rational proportions between plant and animal production have been restored by making the latter rely on the domestic fodder base. Losses of arable land for nonfarming purposes and the process of the further fragmentation of our agrarian structure have been halted. The average size of private farms is increasing, albeit slowly. The outflow of young people from rural to urban areas has decreased, and the effectiveness of material outlays in socialized and private farming has increased decisively.

The Government Presidium noted that the implementation of the program for developing farming and food production is still encountering many difficulties due to objective reasons. The national economy's reorientation in favor of fully meeting the needs of farming is proceeding slowly, the funds needed to expand food production facilities are inadequate, and there are technical and material difficulties insofar as land reclamation and water supplies for rural areas are concerned.

The Government Presidium also discussed the principles of the bills on farm taxation and on the gmina fund. The bills were submitted by the minister of finance. The present version of the taxation bill provides for leveling off farm taxation for all sectors of farming, for introducing a single farm tax to replace the present three forms of taxation, and for curbing the excessive differences in the incomes of the farms engaged in special lines of farm production and the incomes of general farms. The Government Presidium also issued directives on further work concerning the bill on the gmina fund and recommended that the fund should cover social benefits for farmers.

Progressive economoic invigoration is intensifying the shortage of fuels and energy. It is expected that the growing demand for fuels and energy will not be met by domestic and imported resources. The country's economic difficulties make it impossible to intensify the extraction and processing of the domestic energy resources and to increase the import of fuels, especially crude oil.

Research has revealed that there are many ways in which we can lower the consumption of fuels and energy by rationalizing measures. Outlays to reduce the consumption of fuels by 1 metric ton amount to just one-third of the outlays needed to produce a metric ton of fuels. The present campaign to reduce the consumption of fuels and energy is not producing the desired results. The activities to this end are uncoordinated, and a cohesive and consistent long-term policy in that regard is lacking.

The Government Presidium adopted a concept for rationalizing the consumption of fuels and energy and instructed ministers and heads of central offices to formulate programs for rationalizing the consumption of fuels and energy. The minister of materials management, who is the government plenipotentiary for conservation, and the chairman of the Planning Commission will develop and present to the government "a comprehensive and long-term program for rationalizing the consumption of fuels and energy."

CEAUSESCU GREETS SFRY'S DJURANOVIC ON ELECTION

AU171107 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 May 84 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Belgrade:

On your appointment as president of the SFRY Presidency, I want to extend, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, warm congratulations and wishes for successes in the highly responsible mission entrusted to you, as well as wishes for new achievements in building socialism and improving the well-being of the Yugoslav peoples. Stressing with particular satisfaction the lasting relations of good-neighborliness and friendship between Romania and Yugoslavia, I want to express the conviction that the relations of multifaceted cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop fruitfully on the basis of understandings concluded at summit level and in the interests of the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples, and of the cause of socialism, peace, independence, and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PCE LEADER IGLESIAS ARRIVES, WELCOMED BY STOIAN

AU171857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/5/1984 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, led by Gerardo Iglesias, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, arrived in Bucharest on May 17 for a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The guests were welcomed upon arrival by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

PRC CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU101917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/5/1984 -- A delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, led by Yang Chengwu, deputy chairman of the National Committee of the Conference, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, arrived in Bucharest on May 10, at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, to pay a visit to Romania.

Received by Giosan

AU111741 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1712 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/5/1984 -- The delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, headed by Yang Chengwu, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, chairman of the Conference's National Committee, was received on May 11 by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

They recalled with satisfaction the good Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and collaboration in the spirit of the summit agreements and stressed the contribution the mass and public organizations, the parliaments in the two countries could make to the continuous strengthening of those relations.

Talks With Dobrin

AU111752 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1349 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/5/1984 -- A delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, headed by Yang Chengwu, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, chairman of the Conference's National Committee, met Tamara Dobrin, member of the CF of the RCP, executive chairwoman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, well as members of the National Council. On the occasion the sides informed mutually of the current preoccupations of the two political bodies with the economic, social and political bodies with the economic, social and political development of the Romanian and Chinese peoples and with implementing the tasks posed by the socialist construction in the two countries.

LIBERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, MEETS ANDREI

AU141903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/5/1984 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and the minister of foreign affairs of Liberia, Ernest Eastman, had talks in Bucharest on May 14 on the development of the Romanian-Liberian relations and on current international political questions. Aspects related to the development of economic cooperation in domains of joint interest, to the expansion and diversification of mutual goods exchanges were discussed by the guest minister with the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan, and the minister of Mines, Ion Lazarescu.

Received by Ceausescu

AU161843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/5/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 16 Ernest Eastman, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Liberia, now on an official visit to Romania. The Liberian minister handed a message of friendship to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the chairman of the People's Redemption Council and head of state of the Republic of Liberia, supreme commander, Samuel Kanyon Doe, whereby the Romanian head of state is conveyed wishes of good health and happiness and the Romanian people wishes of prosperity and progress. The message also expresses the wish to develop the relations of collaboration between the two countries in domains of mutual interest. On thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed, in his turn, best wishes to the Liberian head of state and wishes of prosperity and welfare to the Liberian people.

During the interview which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, the necessity was emphasized to revitalize and amplify the Romanian-Liberian ties on multiple planes, especially in the economy, for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration among nations. Aspects were also approached of the world situation and of the cooperation between the two states in the sphere of international relations. The interview was attended by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

MARKOVIC-LED LCY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

LD172055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1857 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Belgrade this evening on an official and friendly visit to the PRC at the invitation of the CPC. The LCY delegation comprises Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The delegation was seen off at Belgrade airport by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other officials. Xie Li, PRC ambassador to the SFRY, was also present at the send-off with members of the embassy staff.

Cooperation With CPC

LD172236 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] In connection with the visit of Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to China the subject of our topical foreign political commentary is Yugoslav-Chinese party relations. Here is Milika Sundic:

The forthcoming Yugoslav-Chinese party talks will encompass all major issues that are important for the further cooperation and promotion of relations between the LCY and the CPC. As at the level of interstate relations, the cooperation between the two parties proceeds on the principles of complete openness, mutual understanding, and respect for the specific features of and noninterference in internal affairs. The LCY and CPC concur in their assessment that relations between the two parties are very good and friendly and that all the conditions exist for their further promotion. In their perception of current international problems and trends in the communist and workers' movement, the stands of the two parties are very close or identical. The LCY and the CPC consider that the present international situation is very complex and poses a threat to world peace. The two parties also agree that the workers' movement in the world is faced with many problems and that suitable paths for cooperation between communist and workers' parties, which would exclude interference in the internal affairs of individual parties, have still not been found.

Yugoslavia and China are building socialism under different conditions, but thanks to the understanding and mutual respect on both sides, this does not represent an impediment in their relations to successfully cooperating in all areas of common interest. The frequent contacts at various levels attest to this, particularly the visit by President Tito to China in 1877 and the visit of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to Yugoslavia last year. Party summit meetings have contributed to the LCY and CPC establishing joint principles for cooperation, from the exchange of experiences in the area of socialist construction in the two countries to the exchange of views on current international problems and questions of relations and cooperation in the communist and workers' movement.

In the past period, since the two parties established reciprocal contacts, which, let us recall, took place on the occasion of the visit of President Tito to China, there have been no disagreements in relations between the LCY and CPC. In fact, there could not have been any because of the adherence of the two parties to the principles of equitable mutual cooperation, the independent adoption of stands on various questions, and of mutual trust. It can be said that the relations between the LCY and CPC are an example of cooperation which is not conditional on anything and which affect no one's interests.

The same can be said when it comes to interstate relations which are built on the principles of active and peaceful coexistence. The overall development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations gives us reason to believe that the visit of the LCY delegation with Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at its head will mark yet another major step forward in the otherwise good relations between the two parties and countries, and that this occasion too will be an expression of everything that brings us together -- the struggle for peace in the world, equitable international cooperation, and further efforts for the promotion of ties between the LCY and CPC.

Dialogue To Confirm Relations

AU172101 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 17 May 84

[Milora Denda commentary]

[Text] The forthcoming (?Yugoslav-Chinese party) talks will be a good opportunity to stress the significant achievements in Yugoslav-Chinese relations in recent years. Since President Tito's visit to Beijing in 1977, the LCY and the CPC and the two countries have been developing and advancing relations on the mutually accepted principles of independence, equality, mutual respect, noninterference, and consideration for the changes in internal development and international position.

The constant development of these relations, the regular party and state dialogue, and the mutual trust and understanding built have confirmed the strength and the favorable effect of the agreed upon principles on the development of overall Yugoslav-Chinese relations. These assessments, as well as mutual readiness to constantly enrich and advance cooperation, were also manifested during (?the visit) of Hu Yaobang, CPC general secretary, to Yugoslavia.

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and our party delegation are now repaying the visit to the PRC, thus continuing the useful Yugoslav-Chinese party dialogue. The talks that Dragoslav Markovic will have in the coming days in Beijing with the highest Chinese leaders will manifest (?the traits) characterizing Yugoslav-Chinese meetings: frankness, cordiality, a high level of mutual trust, understanding, a statement of close or identical positions on many international problems, but also no passing in silence over differences in some views and approaches, as well as readiness to continually stimulate cooperation. Such relations not only have a beneficial influence on the development of cooperation of the two parties and (?the two countries, but also have) a wider positive effect on the development of equal relations among the communist, workers, and all progressive (?movements) in the world.

The CPC, with its 40 million members, is facing important tasks of internal development, seeking solutions that will suit Chinese conditions. Deciding on the principles of one's own road to socialism, [several words indistinct] the process of correcting its own errors of the past, the Chinese party has entered significant internal social processes and changes, motivated by the desire that this populous country may develop at an accelerated rate.

This internal Chinese development causes an understandable interest in the world and will certainly meet with the interest of the guests from Yugoslavia, just as the hosts in Beijing will be interested to hear about the activities of the LCY (?in the domestic and) international fields. Therefore, one can expect a dialogue that will confirm the assessments about good and stable Yugoslav-Chinese relations and cooperation, and strengthen the efforts that they continue to steadily develop.

PLANINC RECEIVES PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION

LD171656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received a delegation of the All-China Women's Federation headed by the federation's chairman, Kang Kefing. During this cordial meeting, which was attended by Radmila Popadic, president of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia, and Xie Li, PRC ambassador to the SFRY, stress was laid on the friendly ties and comprehensive development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and China, a significant contribution to which is also made by cooperation between the two countries' sociopolitical organizations.

During a lengthy statement, Milka Planinc spoke about the place and role of the Federal Executive Council in our constitutional system and the main characteristics of the current internal development of Yugoslavia and its position in the world. Kang Kefing, describing the very positive impressions that the delegation of Chinese women will take home from this visit to our country, laid particular stress on the resolve with which the Yugoslav working people continued to follow Comrade Tito's way in the building of the socialist self-managing system and the further consolidation of Yugoslavia's independent position.

PCE'S IGLESIAS' TRIPS TO BULGARIA, ROMANIA, USSR

AU171455 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 May 84 p 5

[Text] Madrid, 15 May -- Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary of the PCE Central Committee, will shortly visit Bulgaria and Romania, a PCE press spokesman announced in Madrid. AP reports that Iglesias is to depart for Sofia today, where he will have talks with the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and he is due in Bucharest on Thursday for talks with the highest party officials. The press spokesman also announced that Iglesias plans visits to the PRC, Yugoslavia, the USSR, and the DPRK, but he did not give the dates of these visits.

PLANINC TO VISIT BULGARIA; DATE NOT SET

LD171948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Premier Milka Planinc will visit Bulgaria. The announcement was made today, Thursday, by Yugoslav Government spokesman Leglic in answer to a question at a regular press conference for foreign correspondents in Belgrade. The date of the visit has not been agreed on yet, and the public will be timely informed about it, Jeglic said.

STANOJEVIC MEETS ANGOLAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD172326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- Dr Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, today received Evaristo Domingos Kimba, Politburo member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] - Party of Labor, and minister of agriculture of the Democratic Republic of Angola, and discussed with him possibilities of expanding bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the area of agriculture. Also participating in the talks was Francisco Romao de Oliveira e Silva, Angolan ambassador to the SFRY.

COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES URGED

LD172257 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Novi Sad, May 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has potentials to expand its cooperation with developing countries in agriculture. Yugoslav businessmen must strive for this cooperation to contribute as much as possible to the faster development of these countries. The foregoing was said by party Central Committee Presidency Secretary Nikola Stojanovic here today (Thursday). He visited the international agricultural fair in Novi Sad, capital of Vojvodina Province. Vojvodina is the most developed agricultural region in Yugoslavia.

Stojanovic said that an increase in Yugoslav exports to developing countries alone was not enough. He said that Yugoslavia must buy more goods in these countries to speed up their development. Stojanovic said that Yugoslavia can produce more food than it needs at present. Yugoslav fruit and vegetable producers announced today that this year's exports of their products and preparations would exceed 230m dollars in value. Yugoslavia's largest industrial farms taking part at the fair have proposed a very extensive long-term programme of cooperation with developing countries. These possibilities were set out by Yugoslav representatives today attending a round table meeting organised on the occasion of the 12th exhibition "developing countries in the struggle for food", a traditional manifestation at the Yugoslav agricultural fair.

AGREEMENT ON REFINANCING DEBT PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS

LD161956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] New York, May 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Government, national bank and commercial banks representatives and representatives of foreign commercial banks signed here today (Wednesday) an agreement on refinancing Yugoslav debt principal payments due this year. The agreement involves a 1.3-billion-dollar credit to be used for this purpose.

The credit repayable over seven years, carries a grace period of four years. Considering the results achieved in Yugoslavia in the implementation of the stabilisation programme, the credit carries more favourable terms than last year.

WORK PROGRAM DISCUSSED AT PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD161743 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic. The work program was discussed during the session and the immediate tasks and commitments of the SFRY for the ensuing period laid down.

PREPARATIONS, DATE SET FOR LCY CC SESSION

LD161832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired today by Dragoslav Markovic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the preparations made to date for the forthcoming session of the LCY Central Committee, which will consider topical questions of the realization of the LCY's leading role in society and the consolidation of its ideological unity and unity of action. The introductory remarks were made by Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidium.

The Presidium is reported to have decided that the Central Committee's next session is to be held on 12 June this year.

The Presidium approved the platform for the visit to be paid by an LCY delegation to the Chinese Communist Party and the Japanese Communist and Socialist Parties. The delegation will be headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium also set up a committee for the publication of the collected works of Boris Kidric. Sergej Kraigher was appointed chairman of this committee. The LCY Central Committee Presidium also considered a number of current issues.

SERBIAN LC CC AGAINST NATIONALISTIC ATTITUDES

LD171903 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 17 May 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Central Committee, Ivan Stambolic, hitherto president of the city committee of the LC organization in Belgrade, was elected president of the Serbian LC Central Committee. At the session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, Radisa Gacic was reelected secretary to the Presidium. The newly elected presidents of the provincial committees of the Vojvodina LC and Kosovo LC, Bosko Krunic and Svetislav Dolasevic respectively, have become members of the Serbian LC Central Committee ex officio, and were also elected today as members of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

In the discussion which took place at the session, the participants supported the assessments and stands put forward by Radisa Gacic, Presidium secretary, in his introductory speech.

"Momcilo Baljak pointed out that one of the most important tasks facing Communists in the press and the Marxist intelligentsia is the struggle against all forms of narrow and in particular nationalistic attitudes. Referring to certain historiographical as well as topical political and cultural polemics conducted in the press, in which nationalistic views have emerged, Baljak said that these have crept into our political and intranational relations in a pernicious manner, recalling that the most dangerous and destructive situation is when phenomena of nationalism are hushed up in their own environment, while at the same time nationalism is only seen in others. Momcilo Baljak emphasized that the LC must decisively enter the struggle for a more complete socialist orientation in publishing activities and theoretical and literary jounals.

"A part of publishing production, according to Baljak, is swimming with the tide of various kinds of commercialism that results in aggressive outbursts of ideological conservatism and politicking, and even direct attacks on our society and its basic orientations. Referring to this as "editorial policy" which proceeds from the basic motto that it is important for circulation that all those "who are anti" should be gathered together, Baljak maintained that in some smaller publishing organizations, any broader social influence has been absent for years, and he called for more serious social intervention to put a stop to such activities.

"As an example, he said that the heads of some enterprises such as Nova Knjiga in Belgrade take little notice of comments and critical warnings, and asked on whose behalf and in whose interests were 10,000 copies of a problematical manuscript on Masons in Yugoslavia being published by this publisher. This is, according to Baljak, just one of the examples of the absence of any ideological criteria in the editorial policy of the kind we are being offered by some new publishers."

Krcun Dragovic and Vukasin Loncar also advocated a heightened ideological struggle against negative tendencies in culture and the arts and the elimination of ideological confusion through organized, democratic, and well-argued debate.

The Serbian LC Central Committee also adopted the report on the work of the Presidium since the ninth congress.

Gacic Outlines Work

LD171718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- The introductory report on the work of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium over the past 2 years and the basic characteristics of the activity of the Serbian LC and its organs since the ninth Serbian LC Congress was submitted by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

In assessing this activity -- the main place in which is occupied by problems stemming from the difficult economic situation -- it is essential, in Radisa Gacic's view, to see to what extent the League of Communists is capable of unanimously acting as the true vanguard of the working class and to what extent its work encourages the mobilization of all exponents of progressive thought and practice and their creative involvement in production, science, culture, education and other fields of work.

The general socioeconomic situation in the Republic of Serbia, Gacic said, has also directly reflected on the events in Kosovo and the unfavorable economic and political trends in some of the municipalities of the South Morava region and, he added, the complex developments in international economic and political relations cannot be disregarded either.

Dwelling on economic trends in the Republic of Serbia, Radisa Gacic stressed that apart from positive trends, there are also those that indicate that the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization has not yet been approached everywhere in the right way. It is wrong to passively wait for external factors to have an effect and yeild results, and it is necessary, Gacic believes, to be energetic in opposing the views according to which fundamental changes could only be brought about by the effect of external factors, by normative solutions or partial demands, by adapting oneself to the situation of the moment, by postponing solutions, or even by going to the extent of concealing the situation in a number of environments. On the other hand, Gacic stressed, no effort can be more than limited in effect, unless it is based on a deeper transformation of the economic system and also on corresponding changes in the political system.

The reopening of the debates on previously agreed attitudes and the differences of approach in the League of Communists itself to the agreed solutions and the dynamism of their implementation are a clear sign of the existence of deeper -- and even ideological -- disunity over the character of the changes envisaged by the stabilization program with regard to the strengthening of the socialist production of goods and the effect of the economic laws and the strengthening of the material basis of associated labor, Gacic said, and thus, also the creation of conditions for the further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations.

A major problem facing the LCY lies in the fact that some of its organizations and leaderships are liable to succumb to pressure from partial interests and come to represent their own enviornments' political demands of the day, Gacic continued. This kind of behavior, especially in leaderships, he added, causes justified dissatisfaction among Communists, working people, and citizens who demand specific individual and collective accountability for failure to carry out the agreed policy.

Gacic also dwelt on the functioning of the political system, noting that this question cannot be separated from the problems created by the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. The discussion on this has not been conducted in an organized manner for quite a long time now, and in a certain way it has been blocked by the existence of two opposing mutually exclusive theses: one, which may conditionally be described as radicalist, which presupposes the complete reexamination and changing of the system, including its fundamental self-managing [words indistinct] and the other, dogmatic, which proceeds from the assumption that the system is perfect, but that it is nc being properly applied in practice. From the point of view of its program decisions, the League of Communists cannot accept any debate based on either of these positions becuase, Gacic said, as a movement we have never suffered from such dilemmas. Those who would like to use the change in the system to impose on us the possibility of the bourgeois-liberalist or a centralist-etatist restoration have never been able and never will be able to do so.

It is obvious, Gacic said, that even the new indispensable changes in the economic system -- even those on which the realization of the economic stabilization greatly depends -- cannot be made without making the appropriate changes in the political system changes toward the direction of decisive influence by associated labor and more effective democratic decisionmaking.

Radisa Gacic also dealt with editorial policy in public information organs, noting that visible progress has been achieved in this field, especially in the most influential newspapers, but that it is also necessary to bear in mind the fact that the sphere of the public word will continue to be exposed to pressure from anti-socialist and opposition forces, which a small section of the press and cultural institutions fail to withstand. Particularly exposed are some youth institutions and public speaking platforms, Gacic said, from which in recent times there have been cases of public promotion of ideas and works that deny the historical role of the League of Communists from a cheap political position, while public activity from positions of Serbian nationalism has also intensified.

Certain groups have recently directly and have been openly trying to formulate a common political platform of opposition, whose essence is to change the social order in Yugoslavia in the direction of restoring the multiparty system, bourgeois democracy, and revising the decision of the anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia. Although the members of these groups have different ideological orientations, they are united by their anti self-management and often even anticommunist ideological awareness. Their view rejects the League of Communists as a leading revolutionary force both in the past and today and questions our revolution itself and its class-liberation character.

Theses are launched about the futility of the sacrifices our nations and nationalities made during the national liberation struggle, and national reconciliation with the forces of various forms of betrayal is advocated. The historic significance of 1948 is denied, and efforts are made to present it as an episode which had no fundamental effect on the character of our independent and democratic road to socialism. Gacic said that these ideas comprise those which on the crudest nationalist basis seek to alter this country's political map by abolishing individual nations and homogenizing others within new geopolitical frameworks.

It is clear that this is open hostile activity, despite the attempts to present it as a form of democratic dialogue on social problems. An adequate illustration of the nature of this dialogue and such meetings is the fact that among the supporters of this kind of democracy is Milovan Djilas, whose anticommunist activity is well known both in the country and in the world. This time again it should be stressed that there can be no dialogue with such forces.

Radisa Gacic went on to describe cooperation between the Serbian LC Central Committee and its organs and the LCY Central Committee and the provincial and republican LC Committee presidiums as more varied and richer.

Pointing to the need for the further consolidation of the ideological unity and action capability of the League of Communists as the basic prerequisite of its more effective influence on relations in society, Gacic said that today, however, we could not be satisfied with either of these components. The League of Communists will be able to build this unity only if it finds the correct answer to present-day social problems and contradictions and if it opens the prospect of social progress by striving to base its unity on the working class and by shifting the center of its reliance more radically from state structures to the working people in associated labor.

Of decisive importance for the strengthening of the League of Communists' role is the democratization of its internal relations -- the democratic struggle of views. Consequently, in the view of Radisa Gacic, the adoption of attitudes in the League of Communists should be preceded by a broad and democratically based discussion from the grassroots to the top. Cultivating the culture of dialogue, the struggle of views and respect for different views, represents one of the most essential factors in the democratization of relations in the League of Communists and in the strengthening of its class character. Criticism of shortcomings which offers solutions must be the method of work in the League of Communists. and the ideological struggle, Gacic continued, must be definite and based on clear ideological positions in which nothing is left unsaid and there is no lack of resolve, no wavering, because that would assist the opposition forces that are making a public appearance with their proposals for solutions and their concept of the way society should be organized.

Radisa Gacic finally pointed out that diffentiation has not been carried out to a sufficient degree in the League of Communists with regard to those members who fall in with the practice which represents an attack on the policy of the League of Communists and deviation from its attitudes, some of whom are foremost in spreading defeatism, nihilism and petty criticism, as well as with regard to those who failed to display consistency in carrying out the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and who are trying to oppose it in various ways.

Radisa Gacic also briefly commented on the election activity, noting that a considerable number of new people have been elected to offices, but that the cadre changes could have been more considerable. In the next period, the social-class structure of the League of Communists should be more speedily improved so that more workers and young people are represented in it.

Loncar on Bourgeois 'Refuse'

LD162350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 16 May 84

["Revival and Invocation of Myths and Cults of Bourgeois Nationalism" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Novi Sad, 16 May (TANJUG) -- Not infrequently, entire trains of bourgeois and false neoleftist ideological baggage, or rather refuse, pass us by without a real ideological or theoretical challenge on the part of the LC and other organized creative forces.

This warning was given by Vukasin Loncar, member of Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, at a consultative meeting of Novi Sad Communists on ideological and political trends in culture.

He believes that there is essential importance in the question as to whether there exists complete awareness or certainty in the LC of the dangers posed by the activity of various antiself-management forces, streams, views, reverberations, and their points of departure, or whether these are still seen as "different ways of thinking," a "democratic dialogue," and normal differences in perception of certain phenomena. Loncar says that we lack a more complete and sensitive analysis of the ideological shackles in society at large and in every environment.

Speaking about the various stimuli from without and within, and organized, calculated, anticommunist and antiself-management activity that belittles our basic social and ideological values, introducing doubts in our development of brotherhood and unity, equality, and the name and work of Josip Broz, Loncar anticipates that behind the assertion that "poetry is not a bullet," the misused autonomy of art, poisoned arrows are being released on the pages of our newspapers financed by social money against the basic gains and values of our revolution.

The fact is that various Chetniks, Ustashe, White Guardists, sons and grandsons of Balists, political speculators, and disappointed careerists -- an entire ideological world is attempting to rise to the surface of the political scene, attacking our every measure and effort, our as yet still young society that is struggling with difficulties.

If is, for example, sufficient to write an acceptable book or collection of poems, to crudely attack society or the LC, to align oneself with a group of ideologically like-minded people, in order to all too easily achieve high recognition -- from the title of doctor to that of academician, Loncar said.

Loncar believes that it is only partly accurate to say that certain once criticized phenomena have removed themselves to the periodicals. He asked how much longer will we tolerate the practice of individuals, who at every opportunity take part in anticommunist actions, petitions, and polls, enjoying recognition, being regarded as influential, and living off the income from books and interviews simultaneously published at home and abroad.

PRESS COMMENTS ON DISSIDENT SESELJ'S CASE

LD172213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 17 May (TANJUG) -- In connection with the legal proceedings in the "Seselj case," SVIJET of Sarajevo carries in tomorrow's issue a commentary by its chief and responsible editor Hamza Baksic under the title "The Bounds of Patience Have Been Exceeded." The author of the commentary states in the subtitle that Dusko Bogavac, editor in the editorial office for all KOMUNIST editions, is conducting his own private poll aimed at finding an answer to the question "What needs to be done?" but at the same time ignoring the answers already given by the LCY. Vojislav Seselj seized this opportunity to radicalize his forever arrogant attitude toward the extremes and to the point of thoughtlessness.

Vojislav Seselj, doctor of social sciences, -- SVIJET writes -- has been brought into the limelight of publicity not because of his work, but because of his arrogant statements.

Accepting, operatively and strategically, the alliance offered to him by a rather wide range of the Yugoslav opposition and discussion groups that were looking for speakers of a certain ideological profile and of irascible temperament, Vojislav Seselj was caught between fundamental political contradictions, changing his stands from month to month, sticking to the sole elective criterium that he should speak about those things which at the moment -- if there is a possibility -- might cause harm to the country in which (in 1954) he was born and to the LC which he joined, of his own accord, and where he had the reputation of being an aktivist who accepted any task which would bring him nearer to a higher office.

Seselj's masters at home and abroad -- the Sarajevo weekly continues -- obviously did not think that he was a person suitable for longer use, and had therefore directed his behavior in the way which would make him exceed the bounds of social patience as soon as possible and which would bring him in line with the text of one of the criminal law articles dealing with counterrevolutionary activity. The technology of dissident production is well-known and established: Creators of marginal value are brought into the focus of attention; through a series of excesses of public or private character, they are brought into conflict with the law and are popularized in the circles of the like-minded persons at home and abroad. Afterwards, the case becomes, as much as possible, internationalized. Thus far, Seselj has excellently fitted into the scheme, thanks particularly to the help from his friend Peter Hadziristic, correspondent for the London OBSERVER.

In one of his articles -- SVIJET states -- Seselj himself rejected any possibility of a dialogue with the "Bureaucratic and Stalinistic structure" and called for the "creation of the action plan for the struggle against bureaucracy." Struggle minus dialogue -- an equation with no unknown. Of course, details of this kind could not have remained unknown either to Vuk Draskovic, Dragan Biskupovic, Zoran Sekulic, Milutin Stanisavac, Djordje Uskokovic, Misko Kalezic, or even to Radisav Filipovic who bought a copier probably so that his eulogies of dissidents could be sent to as many addresses as possible.

This was not, of course, unknown to Dusko Bogavac either, editor in the editorial office for all KOMUNIST editions, who, ignoring everything laid down in the LC documents and in the Long-Term Stabilization Program as the principle of this society and the immediate task facing LC members, together with Slobodan Kljakic, journalist from the same editorial office, conducted a private poll on the question "What needs to be done?" which is a direct call for thorough reexamination of social principles and trends -- the commentary in SVIJET of Sarajevo states.

'Djilas's Heir'

AU161203 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 84 p 9

[Report "prepared by" Muharem Duric]

[Text] In the interview given to Zagreb television the night before the last, Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, also disclosed the detail that the Security Service, performing its obligations according to the law, found "certain documents" in the possession of one sociologist that demand the abolition of republics in Yugoslavia and speak about the need to abolish the delegate system, de-Titoization, de-Kardeljization, and so on.

Dolanc failed to state the sociologist's name, but yesterday's OSLOBODJENJE reveals that the man in question is Dr Vojislav Seselj, one-time lecturer at Sarajevo University, who was expelled from the LCY because of his nationalist and anarcholiberalist attitudes.

Immediately after that he joined the ranks of the open enemies of this society and connected himself with the darkest political underground, and his name was mentioned among the 28 people who were recently detained in Belgrade for the well-founded suspicion that they had been gathering with a view to perpetrating hostile activity. According to OSLOBODJENJE, his "political program," which was, by the way, sent to the editorial board of a paper to be published, was meant to be an answer to the following question: What to do so that our society cannot only overcome economic difficulties, but, according to him, be able to go forward at all. According to Seselj, "the deepened crisis shows that the party becomes short of breath" and he also contends that the LC and its leaders are the "main culprits" for all difficulties, and that the proletariat is obviously unaware of the "hugh manipulation it has been subjected to..."

Milovan Djilas's Heir

Citing Seselj's contentions, OSLOBODJENJE says that in our country, anarcholiberals and enemies of all hues advocated such a thing before as well. One should not doubt that Milvan Djilas, who acquired a sort of an heir in the young doctor, has also influenced such a belief with Seselj. Cited next is Seselj's contention that the party, that is the LC, as it is, is our first fallacy; self-management is the second one. For this sociologist, self-management is a lie and an illusion, something like a collective deception, and for the greatest number of our working people and citizens, it is the -- modus vivendi [Latin term used].

OSLOBODJENJE has no intention to polemicize with Seselj's nonsensicalities, but to report on his "freedom-loving" political views, because of which he wants to present himself as victim and an outcast. That is why the following Seselj's quotation is given:

"We have to radically reexamine all, until recently inviolable, theoretical, and ideological fallacies, politicians' concepts, and, what seems to me to be decisive, we have to finally begin to seriously critickze the personality cult of the main political leader, Tito. It is high time one initiated the examination of his individual responsibility for all troubles we found ourselves in, for he was the deified arbiter of decisive and far-reaching political decisions that were made by the ruling clique, and they have shown themselves to be totally failing and damaging..." Seselj states that, apart from the process of de-Titoization, as in the radical settling of accounts with the Stalinist past and Comintern-like concepts in internal policy, we have to undertake a thorough de-Kardeljization of the constitutional and legal system of the state, which includes a resolute break with the existing excessive and unworkable institutionalization of the political system. As Djuro Kozar, author of the OSOBODJENJE article, puts it, one is almost at a loss for words to comment on such meditations.

Dissension -- "Right Solution"

Seselj is also shedding tears for a "great Serbia." He is bothered by the provinces, and also by the republics. In his nationalist frenzy, Seselj goes as far as contending that "new nationalities have been invented," that "people were almost forcibly made to state that they are their members, so that Serbs would not represent the absolute majority of the Yugoslav population in official statistics."

Elaborating this idea of his, he says that this was the case first with the Montenegrin and then, 20 years later, with the Muslim nation (he puts this within quotation marks).

In his nationalism, Seselj goes as far as racism, because he would abolish the right the nationalities have to their language (he calls them minorities); he would open ghettos for them so they could, as he says, train for productive work and acquire minimal conditions for a solid civil security. In case they wanted to advance in their development, "members of the minorities" would have to, according to Seselj, renounce their language as well. OSLOBODJENJE states what Seselj's "right solutions" consist of. Therefore -- "It is necessary to abolish the autonomous provinces, or at least to strictly include them under Serbian sovereignty, considering that the majority population in Vojvodina is Serbian and that the most part of the Albanian ethnic group in Kosovo has shown the readiness and resoluteness to lead a separatist policy; therefore, any further extension of political benefits to it would be inexpedient and damaging from the standpoint of all-Yugoslav interests and state reason that has a decisive importance in such cases." Also according to Seselj -- "the Yugoslav federation would consist of four truly equal republics: Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, and Macedonia. It is also necessary to form new territorial borders between Serbia and Croatia. Considering the partially territorially mixed Serbian and Croatian population in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Dalmatia, Lika, Kordun, Banija, and Slavonija, the borders would be set on the principle that the number of citizens of Serbian nationality who would remain within Croatian borders will be the same as the number of citizens of Croatian nationality who would remain in Serbia, according to the data from the latest census. The Serbo-Croatian national question would thus be finally solved upon the principles of humanism and democracy..."

A man has to have a lot of malice and ill temper settled in him to be able to write like this, also hoping that someone will accept it, the author of the OSLOBODJENJE article comments, and adds that this stand is acceptable only for nationalists who mourn the "Great Croatia," "Great Serbia," "Great Albania," and the like It is concluded at the end that what Seselj offers is hopelessness, gloom, nationalist hatred, dissension.

U.S. HELSINKI COMMITTEE VISITORS 'INTERFERE'

AU170952 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 84 p 2

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Human and Other Rights"]

[Text] The names are not essential; they may be called John and Jim. They are both Americans and they both, like many others, arrived in Yugoslavia last Friday [4 May], entering this country, more openly than others, quite simply -- much more simply than, for instance, one enters their country. What is essential is their concern, which is noticeable and great; they would also say it is sincere. It is concern about human rights. Two Americans and, it seems, an ideal worthy of respect. So what are they doing in Belgrade?

First they try to share their concern with somebody, but although they have come from the wide world, from a country that will stress the value of democracy, particularly when you agree with it, they are not meeting with understanding here in Belgrade. Last Friday some uninitiated person may have welcomed John and Jim, but this Friday there are certainly very few such people about. What are they concerned about? Many things, it must be said at once. Above all they are concerned about the recent interrogation of 28 persons in Belgrade, and also because some had been detained, and then because some have been released from custody. Even more: They are concerned, and they do not hide it, about the overall position of those who -- as the Americans delicately put it -- do not agree with the regime and the authorities...

Both of them -- and they consider this important -- work for an institution with a sonorous name and with a clear ideological charge, the Helsinki Control Committee, an otherwise private institution that publicly announces its concern about human rights outside the United States, including our country. At the beginning there is a general assertion in which the lack of precision is attempted to be suppressed with oratorical effect, saying that "the number of political prisoners increased in Yugoslavia after Tito's death." Everything becomes clearer then, everything, and particularly the strivings and the views of the concerned members of the committee which on 1 August 1982 published the booklet or pamphlet, "Yugoslavia -- Freedom of Subjection."

Jim and John, who are now in Belgrade, at that time announced that "people in Belgrade are free as long as they nod their heads...." Along with illustrations from NASA REC and NOVA HRVATSKA, organs of the Chetnik and Ustasha underground [published in England] which in a peculiar understanding of democracy regularly and unimpededly assaults Yugoslavia, they published photographs of the endangered and persecuted people. Here we have -- and everything is clear now -- Djilas, Djogo, Gotovac, Paragan, Veselica... virtually nobody who ever did something against this Yugoslavia as it is has been forgotten. There is also Mirko Vidovic, an emigre, one of the ringleaders of the Corat National Council, which in its founding charter, printed in the United States, asserts that it will "actively help the Croatian people with all suitable means and ways of struggle in their demand for the creation of a free and independent state of Croatia." With all means including -- even this is said -- the force of arms.... However, despite this -- for it would be difficult to believe that because of this -- the committee is concerned for Vidovic and his ilk.

Jim and John hurry to Belgrade and ask -- refusing to accept the published answers -- what happened, for instance, with that sociologist [Vojislav Seselj] who demands in his documents that Yugoslavia should have only four republics, that there should be no Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, who demands the abolition of the delegate system, and who speaks about de-Titoisation.... And because, as Stane Dolanc himself said, we searched him and found this, we are not democrats, but he is a democrat. However, he, too, attacked us for violating human rights.

Jim and John obviously arrived in vain, obviously and understandingly so. What is not understandable is only their entire perception of democracy and what is democratic, their belief that they have the right in the name of some human rights of NOVA HRVATSKA and NASA REC to directly interfere in Yugoslav internal affairs, and within the framework of an arbitrary foreign inspection to interfere even in our legislation and in our practice which -- in contrast to the committee -- strives for an integral, and not selective, protection of human rights. After all, John and Jim could check on an actual concern for human rights much more sensibly in the immediate American neighborhood, in San Salvador, say...

A question to conclude: Does the committee dissociate itself with this move from the official American policy, the state of the Yugoslav-American relations, and the principles of noninterference in internal affairs of others, of mutual respect, and equality? The answer is undoubtedly affirmative. On the other hand, it is uncertain, at least at this time, whether official Washington will dissociate itself from the committee.

BRIEFS

NEW TRADE UNION LEADERS -- Sarajevo, 15 May (TANJUG) -- The session of the Council of Trade Union Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina today elected Ana Jovanovic, president of the council, and Husein Ahmovic, as its secretary. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 15 May 84 LD]

STAMBOLIC POST -- Belgrade, 16 May (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the SR of Serbia has proposed at Petar Stambolic, until now a member of the SFRY Presidency, be elected a member of the Council of the Federation. Petar Stambolic is a prominent revolutionary, organizer of the uprising in Serbia, a people's hero, and one of the closest associates of Josip Broz Tito. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 16 May 84 LD]

SAWP POST PROPOSAL APPROVED -- Titograd, 14 May (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Republican Conference of Montenegro SAWP adopted at its session today the proposal that Petar Rakocevic, member of the Presidium of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, be proposed for the post of president of the Presidium of the Republican SAWP Conference, and Vojislav Mijuskovic, from Niksic, as secretary of this organization. Gordana Zunjic was put forward as candidate for the post of the president of the Republican Conference for the Social Activity of Women. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 14 May 84 LD]

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH CYPRUS -- Nicosia, May 17 (CNA) -- Cyprus and Yugoslavia have signed a protocol on further cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, investment, tourism, transport, health, agriculture, science and education. The protocol was signed in Belgrade by Aristidos Iacovou, director of the Cyprus Planning Bureau and Federal Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia M. Predojevic. Iacovou was in Belgrade at the head of a six-member Cyprus delegation for the fourth meeting of the permanent Cyprus-Yugoslavia intergovernmental committee. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1943 GMT 17 May 84 LD]